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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,168. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday—FAIR.
Wheat, 99; corn, 20; cotton, 7 5-16.
Stock market—Narrow but firm.

Page 1.

The mother of Kathrine Clemmons, the actress, stated in San Francisco yesterday that her daughter is engaged to marry Howard Gould.

At Washington yesterday it was believed that the Senate would reject the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

A Chicago Judge yesterday solved a problem in bigamy. The two wives of the bigamist will be divorced from their husband, and the man will marry wife No. 2, and then go to the Joliet Prison.

In the joint caucus of Republican members of the Legislature at Albany last night T. C. Platt received 142 votes for nomination as United States Senator and Joseph H. Choate received 7. Chester S. Lord was nominated for Regent of the University.

Alderman Madden of Chicago and David T. Littler yesterday withdrew from the Illinois Senatorial race in favor of ex-Congressman William E. Mason. The Cook County delegation is split, a majority instructed for Congressman William Lorimer.

Four men made a daring and perilous attempt to escape from Ludlow Street Jail, sawing window bars, jumping courts, and somehow gaining access to a neighboring tenement house. One of them was recaptured there, suspected of being a thief, but the others succeeded in getting away.

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Cornelius N. Bliss said yesterday that he is not to be a member of President McKinley's Cabinet.

The International Bonspiel, in which many New York curling clubs are participating, opened yesterday in Toronto.

The twelfth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York was given at the Waldorf Hotel last night. Justice Truax presided, and more than 300 persons were present.

At Canton yesterday it was believed that Secretary Sherman would be Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet. Stewart L. Woodford was talked of as the Cabinet member from New York, and ex-Gov. Long from New England. J. Sloat Fassett was mentioned as a possibility.

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William G. Wood, accused of forging his wife's name, was a witness before a commission in lunacy in an examination as to his sanity.

In the Campbell will contest Richard M. Martin, partner of Mr. Spink, who drew the will, corroborated the latter's testimony as to the method of attestation and the mental condition of the testator.

In Minnesota a football player is suing the man who injured him in a game for damages in $50,000. The case is now being tried before a jury, and will probably go to the Supreme Court.

Contractor John Devlin of Brooklyn is suing his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hinman, and the Hamilton Trust Company to recover $48,261, which he deposited with the trust company to the credit of his daughter.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer, returned yesterday from a trip to Europe, where, at Suez and Naples, he appointed Inspectors to see that ships for this port have no contagious diseases among passengers or cargoes.

Commander Philo Norton McGiffin, who commanded the Chinese ship Chien Yuen in the famous battle of the Yalu River in 1894, is at the Post-Graduate Hospital suffering from wounds received in the battle.

Miss May Drummond, only child of Lord George Drummond, deceased, an Englishman, has been found in Brooklyn, where she has just been employed as a hospital nurse. She will take steps to establish her rights to her father's estate, which is small and in litigation.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made several large appropriations for school and other purposes, and authorized bond issues, principally on account of the Croton water supply. An appropriation was made for homes for fallen women.

The Council of the University Athletic Club has approved of the report of the Football Committee. This is against the present plan of having the big football games played in this city. It is urged that the athletic contests should be held on college grounds and not elsewhere.

Capt. Dodd's Troop F, a company of infantry of the United States Army, and a battery of artillerymen furnished the military part of the entertainment at the big military tournament. There were also a number of spirited athletic contests. A relay bicycle race has been planned for to-morrow evening.

At a reception given by the Brooklyn Library Association, Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor. The appointment of nine Directors of the proposed library by Mayor Wurster was announced, thus giving it a legal status. During the morning many librarians met in conference on their work.

City Magistrate J. M. Deuel has addressed a letter to Senator John Raines on excise legislation. He proposes a place for Sunday selling first in hotels and restaurants with meals, and then by saloon keepers holding seven-day licenses, the liquor to be drunk elsewhere, and their places to be open from 1 to 7 P. M.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday adopted a route for an underground railroad from the City Hall to One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence, on the west side, to King's Bridge, and, on the east side, to Bronx Park. The Commissioners retained the right to extend the road to the Battery. The route as adopted does not differ materially from the provisional route given in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 1.

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William Ferguson, Secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, and James McKenna, a prominent member of the union, were found asphyxiated in Singler's Hotel.

Secretary Lamont has reopened the two cases of George Mason Lee and Philip S. Ward, dismissed from the Military Academy for inefficiency. The Academic Board is to reconsider them.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Little business was transacted in either branch of the Legislature yesterday. More time was asked for the Greater New York Commission. A large number of bills were introduced in each house.

The Tammany primaries will be held to-day. The big contest will be in the Thirty-third District, where the Hayes-Davidson faction is trying to wrest the leadership from the Burke-Fallon faction. The Hayes people declared that some of Mr. Burke's friends had caused the United States mails to be delayed. Postmaster Dayton is investigating the complaint. Henry D. Purroy had something to say about the visit of Richard Croker to his office.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to inquire into the lake traffi greement. The Free Homestead bill wa passed with amendments, 35 to 11. The bill to amend the act incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company failed through lack of a quorum. The House passed a number of private pension bills, and the bill making sales of oleomargarine subject to State laws.

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The House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday decided to prepare a bill providing for a commission of Cabinet officers to arrange a settlement of the debts of all Pacific railroads to the United States.

Members of the Health Culture Club failed to wear short skirts at its meeting, and their remissness was the subject of remark on the part of their President. It was short-skirt weather, and the encouragement of such costumes is the prime object of the club.

Among the bills introduced at Albany yesterday were: For free text books in public schools; for inspection of beer; for a State water, electricity, and gas commission; to limit the use of park roadways in this city; for a gas commission in Brooklyn; for the construction of State roads; to permit married women to act as teachers in New York and Brooklyn schools, and for a Board of Surgeons in Brooklyn.

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James C. Haymaker, once a famous oil operator, died yesterday in Pittsburg, Penn.

Examination of the cruiser Montgomery showed that the damage to her was more serious than had been supposed.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, arrested for violation of the neutrality laws, in regard to a Cuban expedition in 1895, was released on bail, for examination to-morrow.

Over 500,000 persons, more than half the population of the city, have fled from Bombay, to escape the plague. Business is practically suspended, and the streets are almost deserted.

The annual ball of the Bachelors' Circle of the German Liederkranz was given last evening. It ended the festivities attending the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this organization.

The Cuban League has decided to send a special agent to Cuba, to investigate the standing and wishes of the insurgents, his finding to be the basis of a communication to the United States Government.

The Bow Street Police Court, in London, refuses to extradite Taylor, who is accused of a murder in Kentucky, unless more evidence of his guilt is presented. Taylor, who at first admitted the crime, now denies it.

A resolution urging New York's Congressional delegation to favor the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans was introduced in the Assembly at Albany yesterday. It will be considered Monday night.

The Clyde steamer Delaware was seized by the United States dispatch boat Dolphin off Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday, on the supposition that she was a filibuster bound for Cuba. A Lieutenant of the Dolphin took her to Jacksonville, where the error was discovered.

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Emma Cummings, daughter of William H. Cummings, a rubber dealer at 290 Washington Street, and Margaret H. Williams were found yesterday morning in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street elevated railway station. They escaped from the industrial school kept by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth, at Bronxville, where they say they were cruelly treated.

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At the annual meeting of the Union League Club, Gen. Horace Porter was re-elected President and many new members were admitted.

The jury in the case of Michael Joseph Costello, charged with the murder of James Purcell, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

New York bankers expressed themselves generally as in favor of the suggestion of the Indianapolis Conference for a monetary commission to consider the country's financial condition.

Two brothers, George A. and Frank Williams, broke through the ice in the Hudson at Poughkeepsie while skating yesterday. Frank was saved by other skaters, but George was drowned.

The magnificent gift, by J. Pierpont Morgan, of $1,000,000 to the Lying-in Hospital was a source of great gratification to the managers, who had been planning for over a year a larger building and increased sphere of usefulness, which this unexpected donation will enable them to secure many years sooner than was anticipated.

The Greater New York Commission listened to suggestions about the new charter provisions regarding the Dock, Fire, Correction, and Charities Departments. The last-named received the most attention, and addresses were made by Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, and others. The Draft Committee made some minor changes.

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MR. MADDEN WITHDRAWS.

Forced Out of the Illinois Senatorial Fight by Word from Mr. McKinley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Martin B. Madden, the machine candidate of the Republicans for Senator, to-night withdrew in favor of ex-Congressman William E. Mason.

This puts Mason stock above par on the surface, although there is a strong feeling that Gen. Palmer's place should go to Congressman Hitt.

Madden's withdrawal was brought about by H. H. Kohlsaat, through the latter's influence with President-elect McKinley. Mr. Kohlsaat was one of the "big four" who aided Mr. McKinley financially a couple of years ago, and can have anything he asks for. He asked for nothing until Madden appeared to have the Senatorship in his grasp. Then, after a visit to Canton, Mr. Kohlsaat told the machine that unless Madden withdrew the Cook County organization would not get any Federal "pie."

That settled it.

When Mr. Kohlsaat gave his partner in The Inter Ocean the alternative—"buy or sell"—Mr. Nixon, to his great wonder, came up with the money. It was furnished by Madden and the county machine.

Since then Mr. Kohlsaat has bitterly fought those who forced him temporarily out of the newspaper business. In a Times-Herald editorial article five days ago he warned the Legislature that any one who voted for Madden was an enemy of McKinley, and since then he has given proof of his statement.

The withdrawal of Madden was quickly followed by similar action on the part of David T. Littler, who also retired from the contest in favor of Mr. Mason.

The Cook County caucus to-night instructed for Congressman William Lorimer of the Second District for United States Senator. The delegation is not a unit, and those opposed to Lorimer, twelve in number, bolted the caucus. This complicates the situation still further and throws the whole matter into the general caucus, which will probably be held to-morrow. Shanahan of Cook County is for Hitt, but the Mason men think he will change.

Madden said to his friends to-night that he had been betrayed. He asserted that Tanner, Hertz, Jamieson, and Lorimer have never been sincere in his support, and that they have used him as a plaything for the purpose of overthrowing him at the eleventh hour for Lorimer.

At this afternoon's meeting of the machine men, Madden was urged to withdraw in Lorimer's favor. He left the meeting, however, and in an hour had withdrawn in Mason's favor. Mason has not enough votes to make him the caucus nominee, but he is strong in the country districts, and his friends aver to-night that he will yet win. They claim 69 votes in the caucus for him. Sixty-four are necessary to elect in the caucus.

The Idaho Senatorship.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—The legislative ballot for Senator to-day resulted as follows: W. H. Clagget, (Pop.,) 31; Frederick T. Dubois, (Rep.,) 26; C. W. Cooper, (Pop.,) 6; J. R. Wester, (Pop.,) 3; scattering, 4. Clagget lost the votes of two of the Democrats who supported him yesterday.

MR. PLATT IS NOMINATED

RECEIVES ALL BUT SEVEN OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTES.

The Name of Mr. Choate the Only One Presented to the Caucus for Senator—Chester S. Lord Nominated for Regent.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Thomas Collier Platt to-night was made the Republican candidate for the United States Senate to succeed David B. Hill. He received 142 votes on the first ballot at a joint caucus at which 149 Republicans were present.

Joseph H. Choate received 7 votes.

After the result had been announced Senator Brush of Kings, who had presented Mr. Choate's name, moved to make Mr. Platt's nomination unanimous. Senator Pavey of New York, who had voted for Mr. Choate, seconded the motion, and Mr. Platt became the unanimous choice of his party for Senator.

The procedure by which Mr. Platt's lieutenants made him their candidate was unique. A programme was carried out, which, it is openly said, had been designed to rebuke Mr. Choate for coming into the field.

Mr. Platt Not Formally Presented.

Mr. Platt was not formally placed in nomination. His name was not spoken in the caucus until Senator Brackett, who came first on the roll call, spoke it when his name was called on the first ballot. No sign was made by any one that could be construed as a formal indication that Mr. Platt was in the field.

Mr. Choate was duly nominated, and his nomination was seconded in speeches which briefly touched on his ability and fitness for the office. Mr. Choate was the only candidate before the caucus, and the Platt men simply ignored him. Not one of the Legislators said a word in eulogy of Mr. Platt. No voice spoke of his services or his qualifications for the office. The men who proposed to vote for him simply waited until all had been said for Mr. Choate that any one cared to say, and then, by resolution, backed by an order for the previous question, proceeded to ballot.

After that until the long roll had been called, when each was asked to name his choice, there came responses, "Thomas C. Platt!" Except from the few Choate men and Assemblyman Jerry Sullivan of New York, who varied the monotony by responding, "A voice from the Bowery—Thomas C. Platt."

Bates Causes Surprise.

The surprise of the evening was the vote of Assemblyman Frederick E. Bates of Tompkins County, who voted for Mr. Choate. He had been reckoned an "organization" man. His closest associates had no hint that he intended to "kick over the traces." He is a farmer, who has always acted with the "regulars."

There were two absentees—Senator Wray of Kings and Assemblyman Mackey of Delaware County. Mr. Mackey had been called away by death in his family. Senator Wray was on a train from New York, which was belated. He arrived just as the caucus ended, and said that if he had been present he would have voted for Mr. Platt.

It Was Platt's Plan.

The caucus programme, by which Mr. Platt was not formally presented to the caucus, was arranged at Mr. Platt's orders.

Senator Ellsworth was prepared to nominate Mr. Platt, and at least two seconding speeches were expected. Mr. Platt sent a dispatch saying that he preferred that no speeches be made, and his wishes were respected.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAUCUS.

The Only Speeches Were in Behalf of Mr. Choate.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The caucus was held in the Assembly Chamber. The spacious room and galleries were crowded. Among those in the front row of the ladies' gallery were a few of the committee of fifty of the Union League Club of New York City, including William D. Guthrie and Edward Mitchell.

Senator Ellsworth called the caucus to order shortly after 8:30 o'clock as Chairman of the joint Caucus Committee. He announced that the caucus had met to nominate a United States Senator and a Regent of the University.

Senator Parsons of Rochester was chosen to preside.

Mr. Choate's Name Presented.

When Chairman Parsons announced that nominations for United States Senator were in order, Senator Brush placed Joseph H. Choate in nomination, saying:

"I rise to present the name of a candidate to the gentlemen of this caucus. Before presenting that name let me say that, whatever the result of the deliberation of this caucus may be, I propose as a Republican to stand by it. I believe in organization. Without unity of action you can accomplish nothing. A training of four years in a military service taught me the necessity for unity of action; it taught me also the necessity for leaders, and I believe in leaders, but I do not believe in dictators.

"We have laid upon us to-night a solemn duty; we have to nominate a man for the office of Senator of this great Nation. We should nominate a man who is above reproach, a man of unquestioned reputation. We should choose a man who is in hearty sympathy with that great statesman whom we have elected to the office of President—a man who will stand by his side and uphold him in his purpose to work for the salvation of this country and to maintain the principles of the people.

"I have no criticism to make upon any candidate or any man whose name has been spoken of for the office of Senator. I wish merely to present to you the name of a citizen who, I believe, fills every condition which will be required of a Senator of the United States. It seems to me that nothing but a public duty should actuate us here to-night. In the choosing of this man we should choose a man that we feel sure will have the confidence of the people.

"I do not propose to weary you with an extended speech. I merely wish to present the name of a man who, I think, will fill every requirement that I have named, and it is my pleasure, and I count it a great honor, that I can present to this caucus the name of a man who is well known in this State, whose reputation and ability are unquestioned, and who will, I believe, fill the office of Senator, if elected to that position, with honor to himself. And it will be an honor to us to vote for him. I allude to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New York."

Seconded by Mr. Sanger.

Assemblyman Sanger of Oneida seconded the nomination in these words:

"Among the priceless heritages which have come to us from the earliest days of the great party to which we belong is the spirit which encourages in our political life the fullest and freest exercise and expression of individual judgment consistent with devotion to the principles of our party. In harmony with that spirit I second the nomination of Mr. Choate, because I believe that his ability and character eminently fit him to represent us in the Senate of the United States. My estimate of Mr. Choate's fitness is based not only upon his public record, but upon a knowledge of his qualifications derived from a friendship of nearly twenty years, during two of which I was in close and almost daily association with him. I shall take pleasure in casting my vote in this caucus for him, because I admire his splendid talents, I recognize his high personal character, and I believe that he is in every way qualified to perform the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the people of the State."

The Nomination Made.

Senator Raines asked if there was any other gentleman who wished to second the nomination or present the name of any other candidate. No one responded and he offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the roll of the members of this caucus be called by the Secretaries and as each man's name is called he rise in his place and name his choice for United States Senator, and that the person receiving a majority of the votes of all the Republican Senators and members elected be the unanimous choice by this caucus and be voted for in the Senate and Assembly by every member thereof."

At the conclusion of the roll call it was announced that 149 votes had been cast, of which Joseph H. Choate received 7 and Thomas C. Platt 142. Mr. Choate's supporters were Senators Brush of Brooklyn, Pavey of New York, and Tibbitts of Rensselaer, and Assemblymen Bates of Tompkins, Lambier of New York, Robbins of Allegany, and Sanger of Oneida.

Senator Brush said: "I move that the vote of this caucus be made unanimous for Thomas C. Platt."

Senator Pavey—I simply desire to second that motion.

The nomination was made unanimous with much applause.

Lord for Regent.

Chairman Parsons announced that nominations for a Regent of the University were in order.

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie placed in nomination Chester S. Lord of New York.

No other candidates were named and the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the caucus for Mr. Lord. This was done and the caucus adjourned.

MR. PLATT REMAINS CALM.

But He Made a List of the Men Who Voted Against Him.

Thomas C. Platt received the news of the result of the caucus that nominated him for Senator, in the State Committee's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. With his son, H. B. Platt, he entered the room soon after 9 o'clock, and sat down to await the news. He did not look like a man who was at all anxious. He was the most self-possessed man in the room. John H. Gunner told Mr. Platt stories about his experience as Port Warden, and M. M. Eckstein, Major Totten, and one or two other Secretaries at headquarters, looked on and laughed whenever Mr. Platt did.

About 915 one of Mr. Platt's friends got Albany on the long-distance telephone. There was some delay at the Albany end and then there was a period of suppressed excitement in the outer room, where Mr. Platt sat. In a few minutes Dwight Lawrence got hold of the telephone at the Albany end and began to send in the news.

"There were two absentees," said Mr. Platt's friend, as he came from the telephone. There were 142 votes cast for Senator Platt and 7 for Mr. Choate."

"What about the Regent of the State University?" was all Mr. Platt said.

The names of the men who voted for Mr. Choate were then repeated to Mr. Platt. They were Assemblymen Sanger, Robbins, Laimbeer, and Bates of Tompkins, and Senators Pavey, Brush, and Tibbits.

When Mr. Platt's friend went back to the telephone, Mr. Platt got up from his chair, walked over to a desk, sat down, and began to write. As he wrote the scratching of the pen was distinctly heard at the other end of the room, and he could be heard repeating the names as he wrote them down—"Sanger"—"Robbons"—"Pavey."

At this Mr. Eckstein stepped up with a list which he had written out containing the names of the seven men who voted for Mr. Choate.

"Ah, you have them all," said Mr. Platt, and he took the slip of paper and tucked it carefully, very carefully, into his pocket. Mr. Platt has a new little list.

"How about the Regent?" inquired Mr. Platt.

"The Secretary was instructed to cast one vote for him. It went through without opposition. Your selection was made unanimous."

"It was made unanimous," said Mr. Platt.

The telephoned congratulations of Dwight Lawrence and other friends in Albany were conveyed to Mr. Platt. He smiled and said: "Well, now I am going to bed."

When asked if he had anything to say upon the action of the caucus, he said: "No, I will not say anything to-night."

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Sketch of the Nominee of the Republican Caucus.

Thomas Collier Platt was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., on July 15, 1833. He was prepared for college in his native town, and was entered as a student at Yale. When in his junior year, his health failed, and he left college and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was soon afterward appointed President of the Tioga County Bank, at Owego. In 1859 Mr. Platt became clerk of that county, and served for three years. His business engagements included those of Acting President of the Southern Central Railroad, and President of the Tioga Manufacturing Company, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

As a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses Mr. Platt enlarged his knowledge of National affairs. He was elected United States Senator in 1881, but only served from March 5 to July 16, when he resigned, in company with Roscoe Conkling, because of Garfield's refusal, through Blaine's influence, to allow them to control Federal appointments in this State. Mr. Conkling's regard for Platt was shown in this telegram, which was sent when the latter was chosen for the Senate: "I congratulate the Republican Party and the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a stalwart Republican."

Mr. Platt attested his loyalty to his chief by resigning from the Senate with him. It was not his fight, but Conkling's.

Since Mr. Conkling's death Mr. Platt has built up a new party machine. For a number of years he has been President of the United States Express Company.

TREATY IN GRAVE DANGER

ARBITRATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN MAY BE POSTPONED.

Senators Disposed to Resent What They Regard as a Slight Put upon Them by Secretary of State Olney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate has given an indication of its ill feeling toward the Secretary of State that augurs ill for the chances of the general arbitration treaty, when treaties of extradition with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic were under consideration.

It is understood that they contained identical provisions for the surrender of citizens of the respective countries—fugitives in either country. The Senate amended the treaties so as to provide that citizens of the United States should be "protected," and it was this correction that Secretary Olney asked to have withdrawn. The Senate refused to consent to this request.

Apparently the action of the Senate was purely the result of contrariness.

The theory upon which all extradition treaties are constructed is that crime shall be punished, and that the best place to try the criminal is the country in which the crime was committed. Great Britain long ago adopted the practice of surrendering its citizens, and so has France. It has been the policy of the United States to do so, and its treaties with Great Britain in 1842, with France in 1843, Hawaii in 1849, Switzerland in 1850, the Dominican Republic in 1851, Italy in 1868, Nicaragua in 1870, Orange Free State in 1871, and Ecuador in 1872, all contained provisions looking to the surrender of citizens of the contracting parties. In 1868 Secretary Seward refused to permit Minister Sanford to make a treaty of extradition with Belgium because that country would not consent to surrender its citizens who were fugitives from the United States.

A Significant Act.

While the failure of the two extradition treaties may be regarded as unfortunate, the action of the Senate is significant as promising that the general arbitration treaty, which is regarded by almost everybody in England and the United States as an epochal achievement, will be allowed to fail and become an inheritance to the next Administration.

It is probable that Secretary Olney underestimates the weight of the opposition to him and to the President that has accumulated in the Senate. It is in no sense lessened by the importance of the treaty he has submitted through the President for approval. The keenest resentment is felt because the slight appears to have been cast upon the Senate of allowing the British press to see the treaty before it had been read by the Senate. The text of the treaty published in London was that of the United States copy, not the British copy.

It is very unfortunate that the copy which Secretary Olney says he did not give out, the one which got out before the treaty had been printed and before there was time or opportunity to copy it in the Senate, was not the British copy. If that copy had been used the suspicion might have been justified that Sir Julian Pauncefote had enabled The London Chronicle to see it before it reached the Senate and the press of the United States.

The Senate Is Resentful.

The Senate is determined to resent the "slight" which it considers has been put upon it, and there are many Senators very glad of an excuse for refusing to vote to approve it.

While Ambassador Bayard has not many political friends in the Senate now, there are some Senators who are personally friendly to him and who are provoked by the reports that Secretary Olney has not permitted the Ambassador to conduct the negotiations for the convention now under consideration, and that the Secretary has given Mr. Bayard to understand that his conduct has not been satisfactory to the Secretary of State.

Altogether, the prospects for the arbitration treaty are not encouraging to its friends. It will not be allowed to be neglected. The inclination among those who are most antagonistic to the Secretary is to take it up and vote upon it; not to ratify it, but to reject it, leaving it to President McKinley to renew its presentation to the Senate at a later session.

To Celebrate Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Chronicle, under the caption of "Peace Day," will to-morrow say that a very general desire exists to formally celebrate the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. It adds that it believes that this desire is likely to take practical shape, and it suggests the names of those who are likely to take part in such a celebration.

TOOK HIS FATHER'S ADVICE.

He Told Him to Hang Himself and He Promptly Did So.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—In a bill filed in the Superior Court by Nettie Haubenreisser, she says her father, Charles R. Haubenreisser, hanged himself in 1894, and that in so doing he simply "took up" a proposition made him by his own father, Charles A. Haubenreisser, who gave his son, so the plaintiff alleges, 50 cents and told him to buy a rope and lynch himself.

Miss Haubenreisser's father, the bill says, owned a house and lot near Humboldt Park. He became insane in 1888, went to the Elgin Asylum, and, after returning from that institution, again lost his reason. While in the Detention Hospital, in 1894, the bill goes on, he was induced to convey his property to his father. In October, 1894, he came back from Kankakee, and then, the bill alleges, the senior Haubenreisser told him to hang himself, which he did.

As the heirs claim that the transfer made by the insane man was illegal, the suit is filed.

Mines to be Drowned Out.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 14.—Leadville is to be injured more than ever this week by another deluge of water. Four companies for some time have been paying the expenses of operating the pumps in the Maid of Erin, for the purpose of keeping down the water in their own properties. To-day these four companies notified the Erin that they could no longer pay the amount charged, and asked for a reduction, and the latter immediately ordered the pumps to be pulled. When this is done every mine in the downtown district and on Carbonate Hill will be drowned and compelled to cease work. This will be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the camp at this time, and will throw out of employment 250 miners.

FLORIDA BANKS CLOSED.

Merchants' National of Ocala, a State Bank, and a Private Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Controller of the Currency was advised this morning by the Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Ocala, Fla., that the bank had closed its doors. The bank has a capital of $100,000. Liabilities, $154,000, as follows: Due depositors, $108,000; borrowed money, $38,000; due to banks, $8,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The Orange City Bank, a private institution, of which John E. Stillman is President, has closed its doors.

The Brooksville (Fla.) State Bank has closed its doors temporarily on account of the suspension of the Merchants' National Bank of Ocala this morning.

WILL MARRY HOWARD GOULD.

Kathrine Clemmons's Mother Says Her Daughter Is Engaged to Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. J. W. Dayan, mother of Kathrine Clemmons, who has just returned from a visit to her daughter, said to-day:

"My daughter is engaged to marry Howard Gould, and has been for a long time. It would be foolish to deny it, but we dislike the notoriety which the announcement brings. In deference to the wishes of Mr. Gould she has given up her professional engagements. Not because Mr. Gould has any prejudice against the theatrical profession, but only because he feels it to be unnecessary for her to continue at work.

"No date has been set for the marriage, and I am not at liberty to give an opinion as to whether it will be celebrated here."

A MINE OWNER DISAPPEARS.

It Is Thought He Was Murdered and Robbed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Millionaire Mine Owner George S. Hammond of the San Juan mining district of New Mexico is missing, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with in Chicago. Hammond left Albuquerque, New Mexico, Christmas week, bound for Chicago to dispose of some mining property. He had several thousand dollars with him and a quantity of valuable jewelry.

Operatives from the Farley detective agency who have been detailed on the case at the solicitation of Mr. Hammond's wife have learned that the ticket purchased by Mr. Hammond was used to this city, but further than that there is no clue to the man's whereabouts. None of the hotel registers of the city contains his signature, and a tour of private boarding houses has not offered a clue. It is believed by the detectives that Mr. Hammond fell into the hands of strangers, and was robbed or perhaps murdered for his money.

Mrs. Hammond and her daughter will arrive in Chicago Saturday to aid in the search.

PROBLEM IN BIGAMY SOLVED.

Both Wives to be Divorced, Man to Marry Wife No. 2 and Go to Prison.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Albert N. Voris, bigamist, traveling man, and letter writer, made a complete surrender in Judge Tuley's court this morning. Confronted by over fifty letters which he had written to his first wife, who lives in Cincinnati, the man saw that conviction was inevitable.

Both of the wives of the bigamist were in court. Mrs. Ella Brewer Voris, wife No. 2, was tearful, while Mrs. Anne Mitchell Voris, wife No. 1, appeared jubilant and smiled at the despair written upon the face of the bigamist as he stood before the bar of justice. Wife No. 2 pressed her infant to her breast, and tears fell upon its head.

Next Saturday a divorce will be granted to wife No. 1, who will leave at once for her home in Cincinnati. Wife No. 2 will be remarried to the man who at first deceived her, and will return to her home on the west side, while Voris will return to his cell in the county jail to prepare for a trip to Joliet, where he will remain at least a year.

The rapid divorce proceedings are made possible to a non-resident because the husband of both women is a convict, which entitles them both to a legal separation.

Killed a Deputy Marshal.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Deputy United States Marshal William Bird arrested a moonshiner in the upper edge of Breathitt County to-day, and when eighteen miles above Jackson he was attacked by a gang of the prisoner's friends. He resisted, and Jacob Neace shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, preceded by light snow, northeasterly winds.

The barometer has risen in the central valleys, the lake region, and the northern portions of New England and New York; it has fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast south of New England and rapidly in the extreme Northwest. The barometer is lowest north of Montana; it is low over Southern California and high north of Lake Superior. It is slightly warmer over the Atlantic coast districts and north of Dakota, and it is colder in the Southwest. The weather continues generally cloudy east of the Rocky Mountains, with local snows from the Middle Atlantic States westward to the central valleys, and showers in the Southern States. The indications are that the weather will continue cloudy, with showers in the Southern States, and local snows, followed by clearing weather, are indicated for the States of the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	27	24	27
6 A. M.	26	26	26
9 A. M.	26	28	28
12 M.	28	28	28
4 P. M.	30	29	30
6 P. M.	28	29	30
9 P. M.	27	28	30
12 P. M.	25	27	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅝
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	28
Corresponding date for last 20 years	30

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

FOUR MEN BREAK JAIL

A Daring Attempt at Ludlow Street Prison in Which Three of the Men Succeeded in Getting Away.

WINDOW BARS SAWED AND A DEEP COURT CROSSED.

They Escaped to a Neighboring Tenement House, in Front of Which One Was Arrested on Suspicion of Being a Thief.

Four United States prisoners confined in Ludlow Street Jail escaped from that institution yesterday afternoon by sawing their way through iron-barred windows, jumping or climbing to the roof of a tenement house, and then descending to the street.

One of the men was arrested by the police half an hour later and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station House. The others were still at large at a late hour last night. The prisoners at large are Michael Egen and George Polyerannis, charged with counterfeiting, and William Post, a mail thief. The man recaptured is Peter Masso, a Frenchman, who is charged with kidnapping.

The escape was most daring in its conception, and in carrying out their plans the men took desperate chances, as they were several times in danger of falling a distance of about seventy feet into a narrow court or the prison yard.

The men were not confined to their cells, as it is customary to let all the prisoners roam about the corridors at will during the hours between breakfast and 7 P. M. after they have had their supper. For some weeks plumbers have been at work in various parts of the jail, and the usual order of affairs was somewhat disturbed, as some of the prisoners had to be shifted from day to day from one tier to another.

Where the Work Was Done.

At the end of the top, or fourth, tier, on the Ludlow Street side, is a cell which has been vacant for some time, as the lock on the door was broken. It is larger than the other cells, and its northern wall stands against a flat-house at 76 Ludlow Street. The prisoners have had free access to this cell—that is, if the keepers were not watching too closely—until last Wednesday, when a new lock was put on the door.

The outer walls of the jail form a sort of L-shaped shell, inside of which the cells are built. The cells on the Ludlow Street side face the street wall, and have windows at the back opening into a long court, which is about five feet wide and extends from the roof to the first story of the prison. Opposite each of the cell windows is a window in the wall. The bottoms of the top tier windows are about 60 feet from the narrow court pavement and 75 feet from the main yard pavement.

All the windows are fitted with upright iron bars, seven to each window, set in three heavy cross bars. All the cell windows have glass shutters inside, while the windows opposite in the wall have ordinary sliding sashes inside the iron bars. These sashes are always closed during the Winter months.

The prisoners in the United States wing—as the Ludlow Street side is called—were out of their cells as usual yesterday. They are not required to stay in their cells at all, but may do so if they like. Then it is the duty of the keepers to make regular rounds and keep an eye on those in the cells, as well as those in the corridor or in the galleries.

The Men on Watch.

Keepers Rump and Finkelstein were on duty yesterday in the United States wing, and were supposed to keep a close watch on all the prisoners.

Egen was one of the few men in the wing who was considered dangerous, and for that reason he was put in a cell on the lower tier. Masso and Palyerannis occupied cells on the second tier, and Post's cell was on the third tier. These men were not supposed ever to go above the tiers in which their cells were located.

Exactly at what time the men escaped, or when the escape was first discovered is not known, and will not be known until Sheriff Tamsen gives out the result of his investigation. All that is known is that at a few minutes after 5 o'clock, Finkelstein missed Egen, and during a search for him found that Post, Polyerannis, and Masso had also disappeared.

A Cell Lock Broken.

On reaching the top tier he saw that the door to the cell at the extreme northerly end was partly open. The lock had been broken from the outside.

On entering the cell Finkelstein found that the middle upright bar had been sawed in two just above the middle cross bar and bent up. Across the five-foot court, the middle bar in the outside window was cut in a similar manner.

After getting out of the cell window, the men had evidently jumped the five feet on to the window sill opposite. The outer wall is about two feet thick, making a ledge about a foot wide, on which they landed. The man who went first took the most desperate chance of the lot, as the window sashes were closed and he had nothing to catch hold of.

After sawing the bar to the outer window he probably assisted his companions over. From this point the men climbed, one at a time, through the hole in the bars, and thence upward to the roof of the jail.

Up to the Jail Roof.

How the jail-breakers proceeded after sawing the bar of the outer window is equally a matter of conjecture, as no one could be found last night who saw them in the act of leaving the building. The only evidence is a twisted iron bar, the third from the south side of the window, which was smoothly sawed through an eighth of an inch above its junction with the centrepiece. It is one of the upper bars, and is still attached to its frame at the top of the window.

There are seven of the vertical iron bars in the window, set at intervals of about six inches. The space through which the men passed was about a foot in width and less than two feet long. On the outside, the stone window sill projects about two inches. The eaves of galvanized iron, which cap the inner wall of the jail build-

ing, are three feet above the top of the window, and the wall of the adjoining tenement house, which runs twenty feet further back than the rear wall of the jail, is fully six feet from the window. The top of this wall is about even with the middle of the jail window.

The window is fully seventy feet above the stone paving of the prison court. It is here that the reckless daring of the jail-breakers is most clearly shown. With this gulf beneath them, they were obliged to raise themselves to the jail roof by the precarious support of the eaves, which are not strongly attached to the wall, or jump six feet from the window sill to the wall of the tenement house, with no purchase for their feet but two inches of slanting stone.

The reporters who were the first to investigate the premises found that the thin coating of snow on the tenement house wall and on the iron railing which surmounts it had not been disturbed. It is, therefore, surmised that by aiding each other the jail breakers were able to draw themselves to the jail roof directly above the window.

The north wall of the jail, which separates it from the tenement house at 76 and 78 Ludlow Street, is surmounted by a twelve-foot fence of closely-set iron bars, crowned with sharpened prongs. In both the front and rear the bars are set at angles and project three feet outside the walls of the building. They were so arranged for the purpose of preventing just such escapes as this, and would easily be impassable to everybody but a desperate man. The indications are that the jail-breakers each grasped the bars which project over the rear wall and swung themselves over the court, seventy feet below, dropping in safety on the roof of the tenement house.

Appearing in the Tenement House.

Up to this time nobody in the jail or in the neighborhood was aware of the escape. But the tenement house at 76 Ludlow Street is full of tenants, who thronged the stuffy little rooms and passed constantly in and out through the narrow and dimly lighted halls. The first person to see any of the men was Mrs. B. Goldstein, a tenant who occupies, with her son, the rear flat on the fourth floor.

She was engaged at her household work just before 6 o'clock, when she heard noises in the hall. She opened the door and stepped out, and, seeing no one, advanced toward the front of the hall. As she did so a man slipped through the doorway into her room. The rest of her story is told in her own words:

"I went into the room after him and saw him trying to raise the window that leads to the fire escape. I was frightened and screamed 'Police!' 'Thieves!' He turned around and rushed at me, shouting "Shut up; be quiet, can't you!" With that he caught me by the arm with one hand and said 'Shut up, and I'll give you all the money you want.'

"He pulled some paper money out of his pocket and offered it to me. I told him I did not want money, and kept on calling for the police. He held me a minute and then pushed me back against the stove and ran down the stairs.

Mrs. Goldberg described her assailant as a man about thirty years old, with a shabby, dark coat, who appeared to be about 5 feet 10 inches tall. She also saw a second man passing through the hall a short time afterward.

Half an hour later Mrs. Lena Horowitz, who occupies with her husband the front flat on the third floor, opened her door and saw a man crouching in a dark corner under the stairs. She called for the police, and he sprang toward her with threats of violence if she did not keep quiet. Mrs. Horowitz ran back into her room and saw no more of him. Mrs. Bertha Rosenswerg, who lives with her husband in the rear flat on the same floor, saw this incident, and also saw the first jail breaker, who threatened Mrs. Goldberg, as he was passing through the hall on her floor. She says she saw a third stranger passing down the stairs soon after the escape of the first, but this man did not appear to be excited or to notice the tenants whom he passed.

How Masso Was Caught.

The first of the three men seen by the women of the house was Peter Masso. After his ineffectual attempt to leave the house by means of the fire escape from Mrs. Goldberg's flat, he ran down the stairs, reaching the street door without interruption.

Max Wolpert, a fish dealer, was standing outside the door on the sidewalk, when Mrs. Goldberg's screams reached his ears. When Masso appeared he caught him and called for the police. While Masso was struggling to free himself, Mr. Horowitz came to Wolpert's aid, and the two men held him until Policeman George Barnitz arrived. Masso was then taken to the Eldridge Street station as a suspicious character.

Nothing was known of the jail delivery at this time. The men were supposed to be house thieves. The building has been entered by thieves several times recently, and the tenants were accustomed to such disturbances. A thief stole a cloak from the rooms of Mrs. Goldberg last Saturday. Consequently, when the first jail breaker had been seen, and was suspected of having entered from the roof, Mrs. Horowitz went up stairs and closed the door leading to the roof. The second man, who threatened Mrs. Goldberg, broke the door off at the hinges, and the two remaining jail breakers are supposed to have also escaped through the tenement house. Whether they escaped before or after Masso is purely a matter of conjecture, as no one about the building saw them.

Policeman Barnitz was unaware of the nature of his prize until he turned him over to Sergt. McCoy at the Eldridge Street Station. Masso protested his innocence of wrongdoing all the way to the station, saying that he had merely called at the Ludlow Street house to see a friend. Masso pleaded long and earnestly against being put into a cell, but when he saw the Sergeant was determined he broke down and confessed his identity.

"Well, if you're going to lock me up, Sergeant, I might as well give it up," he said. "I'm Peter Masso of 191 Bleecker Street, and I've just escaped from Ludlow Street Jail with two pals."

Searching for the Others.

Before Masso had a chance to reveal the identity of his two friends, Keeper Finkelstein of Ludlow Street Jail, rushed in and recognized him as one of the jail breakers. Detective Carroll was sent at once to the jail, and Keeper Finkelstein filed the following descriptions of Masso's three companions with the Sergeant:

"William Post, twenty-three years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weight, 130 pounds; smooth face, square build, dark complexion and hair, black sack suit, black derby hat.

"Michael Egen, twenty-four years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, smooth face, stout, dark brown plaid suit, brown derby, and tan shoes.

George Polyerannis, a Greek, thirty years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim, dark complexion and hair, small black mustache, light sack suit, and black derby.

Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station, accompanied by Detective Morris Jacobs and several members of the force, spent the night investigating the premises and searching the neighborhood to discover whether or not the four men had confederates on the outside. The difficulties of the escape inclined them to the belief that some outside aid must have been given. That theory of the case was somewhat unsettled by the discoveries made inside the jail, but it was not entirely destroyed. Mrs. Goldberg's assertion that Masso had money to offer for her silence is taken to mean that somebody had furnished him with a supply between that time and the time of the escape. He was supposed to be penniless while in jail, as were also his companions.

The Escaped Men.

William H. Post pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, to robbing the mails, and was in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting sentence. It was he who stole letters from the Produce Exchange mailbag and afterward threw them overboard from a ferryboat. They drifted to Coney Island, where they were found by a beach comber.

Michael Egen is under indictment for passing counterfeit money on street cars and elsewhere. His trial was set for next Monday in the United States Criminal Court. Polyerannis is also charged with passing as well as making counterfeit money.

Peter Masso was in jail awaiting trial under an indictment for abducting a girl named Le Saint from Havre, and bringing her to this country. He was confined last night at the Eldridge Street Station, and will be taken before a Magistrate and remanded to Ludlow Street Jail this morning.

The Sheriff's Dinner Spoiled.

Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen was at Delmonico's last night at the annual dinner of the first panel of the Sheriff's Jury, when he learned of the jail delivery.

The Sheriff excused himself, and accompanied by Under Sheriff Sherman, went down town.

He arrived at the jail at 9 o'clock, and after a talk with Warden Roe, went out to investigate the roof of 76 Ludlow Street. He afterward went back to the jail and made another examination of the windows and the cell.

While looking across the court by the light of a candle one of the party discovered what appeared to be two saws made out of wood and flat pieces of steel, lying on the sill of the outer window. They were not secured, as it was somewhat of a perilous undertaking in the dark.

Sheriff Tamsen said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he could not tell who was responsible for the escape until he had made an investigation, which will be commenced to-day.

When Warden Roe was questioned about the plumbers at work in the jail he said they were men employed by a plumber named Wood—he did not know his address. All the workmen were carefully searched every time they entered the jail.

Sheriff Tamsen said that he did not know whether he would suspend the two keepers who had been on watch or not.

AN ESCAPE ON JULY 4, 1895.

Three Post Office Burglars Then Left Ludlow Street Jail.

The story of the escape from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday recalls the sensational escape of three Post Office burglars from the same prison July 4, 1895. The men were Joseph Killoran, Henry Russell, and Charles Allen.

Sheriff Tamsen had been warned of their character, and took the precaution to keep them separate from the other prisoners, but allowed them to go together in a group.

The two keepers in charge of the jail on the morning of July 4 were Edward Schneer and Charles Schoen. They had let the three prisoners out of their cells about 8 o'clock, with the idea that they would go to the court yard for their usual hour's exercise. But as they came down stairs the prisoners made a rush for Schneer, who was reading a newspaper, and was unarmed. They pretended to point a pistol at him, though it was learned afterward that they had no arms. Schneer was so frightened that he forgot to fight or even to shout.

Killoran snatched the keys to the outer doors from Schneer's hands and proceeded to open the way to freedom for himself and his companions. Schoen was not in the room, and consequently was of no assistance to his partner.

The doors once unbolted, the three burglars ran to the street, and while they were seen by a number of persons outside, no one realized what had happened until the keeper set up a cry for help which startled the neighborhood. The prisoners had made good use of the few seconds' start. Two of them were recaptured some weeks afterward.

Charges Against the Sheriff.

Charges of incompetence and neglect of duty were made by Henry Grosse and others to the Governor against the Sheriff, involving the question of the prisoners' escape July 4, 1895, and other allegations reflecting on the general administration of the Sheriff's office, and asking that the Sheriff be removed.

Gov. Morton appointed W. H. Robertson of Katonah, Westchester County, a special commissioner to investigate the charges. Hearings were held during last June. The Governor did not render his decision till last month. He decided favorably to the Sheriff. All the charges, he said in his decision, reflected on subordinates. If in the selection of subordinates, he declared, due care had been taken to obtain information as to their qualifications, the Sheriff should not be subject to criticism, even though the selection sometimes showed it to be unjustifiable, as such choice must necessarily often be experimental.

A CHURCH TAILOR SHOP.

A Unique and Beneficent Way of Helping Poor Sewing Women.

There is a practical tailor's shop connected with the benevolent parish work of St. Bartholomew's Church. In this shop garments are made or repaired, and employment is given to a large number of poor sewing women, who otherwise would be without the means of subsistence. Careful supervision is given to this work, and many of the garments produced are admirable specimens of tailoring. About three-fourths of the manufactured articles are sold at low prices, and the remainder are given away to deserving persons who are unable to pay.

In this unique tailor's shop employment was given, in 1896, to 111 women, and the number of garments made over or repaired or made of new material was 2,858. A large proportion of the sewing women were kept employed on piece and day work until permanent situations could be found for them. Many persons for whom the St. Bartholomew employment bureau could not at once find positions were given work in the tailor's shop, for which they were paid at the end of each day. Several borrowers from the loan bureau were thus helped to repay such loans. Mrs. Mary C. Hepburn has charge of this special feature of church work, and she reports that its scope was limited last year because of a lack of material with which to work.

Like similar branches of work in other churches, this tailor's shop is dependent to a large extent upon the voluntary contributions from church members. The sales of clothing do not at any period pay expenses. The amount of money received in 1896 from offerings in St. Bartholomew's Church was $1,366, and the amount received from the sales of garments was only $554. The pay rolls and other expenses of the tailor's shop aggregated $1,821.

THE TORONTO BONSPIEL.

Curling Matches in Which New Yorkers Participated.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 14.—The big International Bonspiel between clubs from the United States, representing the Grand National Curling Association, and picked Canadian clubs opened here this afternoon. Among the results of the afternoon play were the following:

Toronto, J. S. Russell, skip, 19; Empire City, New York, J. F. Conley, skip, 12.

St. Mary's, W. Andrews, skip, 27; Caledonian of New York, David Foulis, skip, 6.

Toronto Press, C. W. Taylor, skip, 15; New York Thistles, Thomas Watt, skip, 22.

Winnipeg, Dr. Jameson, skip, 24; John O'Groats of New York, D. Oag, skip, 15.

Toronto Granites, C. D. Dalton, skip, 27; New York, C. S. Ogden, skip, 16.

Montreal, T. Williamson, skip, 24; New York Thistles, A. Fraser, skip, 16.

Pinkdale, Toronto, J. P. Clemes, skip, 19; New York, C. S. Ogden, skip, 4.

CHICAGO'S HIGH HAT BILL.

Women to be Fined and Not the Manager of the Theatre.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Council has passed in its amended form the anti-theatre hat ordinance. The amendments were suggested by Mayor Swift, and include a fine of from $3 to $5, which is to be levied on the wearer of the hat, and not on the manager, as under the other ordinance.

Mayor Swift says he will sign the bill to-morrow, and it will go into effect immediately. A member of the Woman's Club proposes to draft an ordinance prohibiting men from going out between the acts.

Seventh Veterans Elect Officers.

The society of the war veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at its quarterly meeting at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, last night elected these officers: President—Capt. Henry H. Mott; First Vice President—Capt. David Miller; Second Vice President—Col. Samuel Truesdell; Third Vice President—Capt. Waldo Sprague; Secretary—Capt. Richard H. Greene; Treasurer—Paymaster William Lee Darling. The Secretary read a paper by Gen. O. O. Howard on "Grant at Chattanooga."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Fire to-night in Bagby & Rivers's furniture factory caused a loss of $40,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The Irving Hotel, in Chagrin Falls, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $20,000.

CABINET GUESSERS BUSY

SHERMAN REGARDED AS THE ONLY CERTAINTY.

Woodford May Be the New York Member, and Long Regarded Favorably as New England's Representative.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The withdrawal of Mr. Bliss from the list of Cabinet possibilities leaves the situation open, so far as the choice of a Cabinet officer from New York is concerned. Major McKinley has not selected a New York Republican for his Cabinet, and there is no reason to believe he will be in a hurry to do so; indeed, the impression is prevalent here that one of the last members of the Cabinet to be chosen will be the representative from the State of New York.

Gossip is busy to-night with the name of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn.

"Gen. Woodford," said a New York man to-day, "is a lawyer of wide reputation, a successful and popular speaker on financial topics, and a man of rare administrative ability. The President-elect knows him exceedingly well, and thinks highly of him."

Another New York Republican who is discussed somewhat as a Cabinet possibility to-night is J. Sloat Fassett.

If Major McKinley has any one in mind from New York, he has given no sign. His Secretary of State having been selected, Major McKinley's next task will probably be that of choosing a Secretary of the Treasury, and the chances to-night are that this place will not go to New York.

The New England field was scanned for Cabinet possibilities to-day by the President-elect, who invited Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts to consult with him upon the subject.

Ex-Gov. Long's Chances Good.

Senator Lodge said later: "I am not a candidate for a Cabinet position. I am satisfied to be a Senator from Massachusetts. We talked about ex-Gov. Long and others. Gov. Long is very highly esteemed by the people of our Commonwealth, and Major McKinley is considering ex-Gov. Long for his Cabinet, and the chances are that he will become a member of it, though a portfolio has not been tendered to him."

Representative W. F. Draper, who has been referred to as a Cabinet possibility, will not be considered in that connection, as he desires a foreign appointment. It is understood that the Massachusetts delegation in Congress will indorse ex-Gov. Long for the Cabinet, and that there will be no other person from the State seriously considered.

As was stated in these dispatches yesterday, the portfolio of State has been offered to Senator Sherman and has been accepted. There is no room for doubt or further discussion of the subject, except as an established and accepted fact. The mails have brought to Major McKinley a flood of messages felicitating him upon the choice of Senator Sherman. The belief is general that Chairman M. A. Hanna will be appointed Senator to succeed Mr. Sherman.

Mr. McKinley's Carriages.

C. F. Kendall of Chicago called on Major McKinley this evening and received from him an order for the vehicles which Mr. McKinley will use in Washington. A landau, a cabriolet, and a brougham were ordered. The vehicles will be of the best material and workmanship, and will be elegant but simple in appearance. The interiors will be finished in green cloth and morocco. The body panels will be a dark green, with black stripes. The mountings on the harness and vehicles will be of silver.

Gen. H. V. Boynton of Washington was one of Major McKinley's callers to-day. It is surmised that he had something pleasant to say about the availability of H. Clay Evans of Tennessee as a Cabinet possibility.

CABINET TALK AT WASHINGTON.

Sherman and Goff Alone Regarded as Certainties—Cullom's Stock Rising.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The most commonly accepted explanation of the reported selection of Senator Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury is that Mr. Sherman is to be put in the Cabinet to get him out of the Senate and permit some other and younger Ohioan to get in. The understanding that the position of First Assistant Secretary is to be filled by some younger and more alert man is not considered as a promise that the Cabinet is to be composed of men of the highest class, as no man would be anxious to accept the position of First Assistant under the condition that he was to do all the work and Mr. Sherman was to acquire all the fame.

Opinion is divided upon the selection for Secretary of War. Gen. Alger has renewed his hunt for that place, but there is a well-defined and strong "boom" for Gen. J. R. Hawley, Senator from Connecticut.

Cullom stock, that was low a few days ago, is strong again to-day, and Illinois men insist that Cullom stands a good chance of being chosen for a Cabinet place.

Of the list that was discussed a few days ago as one of men "reasonably certain" to be in the Cabinet, only two remain, Goff for Attorney General and Sherman for Secretary of State. It is the universal belief that the Treasury portfolio will go to a Western man.

OBJECTIONS TO WILSON.

Alleged He Is Not Eligible for a Post in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It has been discovered that ex-Congressman Wilson of Iowa, who was indorsed for Secretary of Agriculture by Senator Allison, may not be eligible, under the provisions of the law requiring that all persons in line for succession to the Presidency must be native-born Americans.

Mr. Wilson was born in Scotland. It is argued in some quarters that the succession could not reach the "tail end" of the Cabinet; on the other hand, it is urged that the Secretary of Agriculture is named in the law as in the line of succession, and that the provision which applies to one Cabinet post must be assumed to apply to all.

At any rate, there are other objections to Mr. Wilson which would in all probability operate against his appointment, and the post to which he aspires, therefore, is still in the air.

JOHN GRANT FOR THE CABINET.

Texas Republicans Going to Canton to Urge His Selection.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 14.—This morning a party of Texas Republicans departed for Canton to pay their respects to President-elect McKinley, and to formally present the name of National Committeeman John Grant as a suitable man for the Cabinet, as well to as submit a memorial asking that he be honored. In addition, an indorsement, signed by 12,000 Texans, will be presented to the President-elect. There are eight bound volumes of the signatures, and the memorial is printed on parchment with velvet binding, and is a handsome specimen of printers' art.

The managers say that leading Republicans, from Maryland to Utah, have written President-elect McKinley, urging him to call a Southern Republican to the Cabinet, and recommending Grant as the most available of all Southern Republicans for the position.

McKINLEY POSING FOR A PORTRAIT.

The Painter Is Chartran, Who Has a Commission from Andrew Carnegie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—President-elect McKinley is posing for a life-size oil painting, which is being executed by Thebauld Chartran.

Mr. Chartran is executing a commission from Andrew Carnegie, for whom he has done a good deal of work.

Mr. Carnegie made a particular request that Major McKinley pose for the artist.

The portrait will show Mr. McKinley in an easy standing position, with the left foot extended a bit and the head turned to give a three-quarters view of the face.

The picture will be presented to the Carnegie Art Gallery, and possibly will be exhibited in New York for a few days when completed. Mr. Chartran expects to finish the work in six weeks or two months.

Mr. Chartran was born in Berancon, France, in 1840. He studied under Cabanel. He won the Prix de Rome in 1877 and the third medal of the Salon in the same year. Among his famous works are portraits of Pope Leo and Sadi-Carnot.

MR. BLISS HAS DECLINED.

Will Not Represent New York in the McKinley Cabinet.

"I am not to be a member of President McKinley's Cabinet," said Cornelius N. Bliss yesterday.

It has been known for some time that the naval portfolio had been tendered to Mr. Bliss, and his statement yesterday is construed to mean that he had definitely decided not to accept, and so informed Major McKinley.

The general belief is that Mr. Bliss declined on account of his business interests and because Mrs. Bliss was not desirous of breaking up her home in this city. Politicians were agreed that Mr. Bliss would represent New York in the Cabinet, and now they are wondering whether the State will get a place, and, if it does, who will be selected. Two men were mentioned yesterday in connection with the Cabinet. One was Gen. Morace Porter, and the other Col. Fred D. Grant. The speculation was that if another New York man was offered a portfolio, either Gen. Porter or Col. Grant would be asked to become Secretary of War.

Thomas C. Platt said yesterday: "It will be a matter of sincere regret to Republicans of this State that Mr. Bliss did not see his way clear to accept a Cabinet appointment."

Mayor Strong said: "I am sorry, very sorry, I was in hopes that Mr. Bliss would accept."

Judge Goff Not Talking.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Judge Goff, who is holding court here, would not talk to newspaper men to-day regarding the reports connecting him with McKinley's Cabinet. It is, however, given out from a very reliable source that he admitted to friends that the Attorney Generalship had been offered to him and that he would accept.

Sherman Goes to Canton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Sherman left over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night for Canton.

South Dakota Senatorship.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 14.—The Senatorial fight has narrowed down still further to a contest between Kyle and Loucks, with chances apparently about even. It is thought Kyle has lost ground. It was estimated at the start that his adherents numbered more than fifty. None of his friends now estimates his strength above thirty votes. The Republican caucus last night selected Congressman Pickler as the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

FINE ARTS AND THE CHARTER.

Memorandum on the Subject from the Fine Arts Federation.

The following memorandum in reference to the chapter concerning the fine arts in the charter of Greater New York is proposed by the Fine Arts Federation:

I.

The principal objections to the law as stated in the draft of the charter are as follows:

A commission of four is named, two of them being officials elected by the people and the other two being officers of artistic bodies, (the President of the Sculpture Society and the President of the Fine Arts Federation.) To any one of these four absolute veto is given in reference to the placing of works of art of a certain type.

1. The absolute veto power would be likely to lead to "deals," or some obstinate official during the term of his office might by his disapproval prevent any work of art being erected.

2. The men who are likely to make good Presidents of art societies might not necessarily make the best servants of the people in this particular respect.

3. The members of the federation do not themselves think it best to place their President in a position in which he might be compelled to join issue with the President of one of the societies of which the federation itself is composed.

The Sculpture Society is a constituent member of the federation.

4. The scope and the power given to this commission of four, while surely large enough and broad enough to be intrusted to a commission constituted as proposed, is certainly not broad enough to be considered ideal in reference to the great city which is now to be formed.

The chapter proposed by the Fine Arts Federation is not subject to the above objections.

II.

1. No absolute veto power is given to any one man.

2. The members of the commission who are nominated by the Mayor from a list proposed by the Fine Arts Federation would be men in sympathy with fine arts, but not necessarily the Presidents of any artistic bodies. The public confidence which attaches itself to bodies containing Presidents of well-known institutions would be gained for the commission by the ex officio membership on the Commission of Presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute.

3. Neither the Federation nor the Sculpture Society would be par se represented on the commission.

4. The scope of the commission as proposed in the draft would be somewhat enlarged under the mandatory clause of Section 5, and further advantages, it is hoped, would be gained to the public by the permission given in the second clause of this same section, which would enable the Mayor or the Council to appeal to this commission in any case where the public interest seemed to demand its attention.

5. The majority of the commission as constituted would be appointed by the Mayor. It would contain the public official whose advice and experience would be most advantageous. It would contain a body of non-political citizens who, either on account of their official position at the head of recognized institutions, or else in consideration of their method of appointment, would be certain to be in sympathy with the highest art interests, and who would be as likely as any other body to be free from prejudice, impracticableness, and captious obstinacy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:25 A. M.—226 Columbus Avenue; awning; damage, $25.

—12:05 P. M.—693 Columbus Avenue; U. C. Kreuich; no damage.

—12:29 P. M.—71 Third Avenue; Hattie Juolorf; damage, $1,000.

—1:10 P. M.—102 Hester Street; Louis Port; damage trifling.

—2:25 P. M.—400 Third Avenue; Ignatz Markowitz; damage, $150.

—2.55 P. M.—113 West Houston Street; damage trifling.

—3:05 P. M.—347 East Forty-sixth Street; Chas. Beck; damage slight.

—3:30 P. M.—26 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; C. Van Dyck; damage, $15.

—3:40 P. M.—104 East Ninety-sixth Street, Benjamin Connell; damage, $1,100.

—6:10 P. M.—149 West Sixty-second Street, Peter Haggerty; damage, $25.

—7:50 P. M.—41 West Fifty-sixth Street, George H. Allen; damage trifling.

—9:56 P. M.—328 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; George Hamperer; damage slight.

—10:15 P. M.—324 East Fifty-eighth Street; Thomas Brighton; damage trifling.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

Congressman Walker Insists That It Made a Great Mistake.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Congressman J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, is as strongly against the Monetary Convention's work as ever. To-day Mr. Walker said:

"I do not think any good will come of the convention. I think it has adopted a plan that will delay, if it does not defeat, the purpose it had in view. The portents of evil which hang upon and threaten the conclusions of the convention may be enormous. There is an immense body of the people of this country who will take the same thing from their Representative in Congress who will not take it from a commission composed of people whom, as was shown in the last canvass, they hold to be antagonistic to their interests.

"The result of the action of the convention will put into hands of the persons in the country who have prejudiced the masses of the people against the men who formed this convention a new weapon. Whatever the scheme devised, it will invite opposition and prejudice, and make it all the more difficult for Congress to pass it. They have constructed a reaper to harvest a crop in a walled four-acre lot that will tread down everything as it turns around in it. To the convention, being a delegate from my city, I felt it not only my right but my duty to point out what I thought was a mistake."

Mr. Walker said he had no apologies to make for having stated the truth as he saw it, nor the slightest fault to find with others who did the same.

THE FAIR FORGED DEEDS.

Notary Cooney Arrested, Charged with Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Charles L. Fair has started his crusade against Mrs. Nettie Craven and the persons connected with the production and establishment of the alleged forged deeds to property belonging to the estate.

Notary James J. Cooney was arrested this morning upon a warrant issued by Judge Cook, charging him with perjury. The complaint against Cooney charges him with having sworn that Fair appeared before him Sept. 27, 1894, and acknowledged two deeds of different property in favor of Mrs. Craven. It avers that the blanks used by Cooney were not in existence on that date, and that the notary clipped the printer's name and date from the bottom in order to cover his wrongdoing.

Cooney was brought before Judge Cook this afternoon and his examination set for Monday.

The Negro Conference at Tuskegee.

The next session of the Negro Conference will begin at Tuskegee, Ala., under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute, on Feb. 24. On the following day the Workers' Conference of representatives from the leading negro schools will be held. Many local conferences on the same plan are being organized throughout the South. Correspondence may be had with Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Dr. Paul Kalish of Berlin is at the Netherland.

—Gen. John C. Smith of Chicago is at the Park Avenue.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa is at the Gilsey.

—Caryl D. Haskins and Charles L. Burdett of Hartford are at the Normandie.

—C. W. Rice of Boston, C. W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Howard C. Miller of Rochester are at the Savoy.

—J. G. Neil of Columbia, Ohio; F. L. Emery of Boston, and George R. Blodgett of Schenectady are at the Albemarle.

—Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, John N. Beckley of Rochester, and Andrew A. Allan of Montreal are at the Holland.

—Joseph E. Whiting of Detroit, James B. Dunn of Boston, F. S. Pruyn of Albany, and W. G. Thomas of Hartford are at the Grand Union.

—E. R. Perkins of Philadelphia, George Fuller of St. Paul, J. W. Brown of Albany, and Charles N. Hanna of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

—George R. Wescott of Portland, Me.; Alfred A. Glasier of Boston, S. H. Calkins of Baltimore, and James Vaughan of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, and Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis are at the Murray Hill.

—W. R. Stringfellow of New Orleans, W. B. Trainer of Philadelphia, H. H. Bechtel of Cincinnati, and C. H. Cooke of Providence are at the Astor.

—J. A. Towle and Charles Storrow of Boston, W. R. Stirling of Chicago, J. W. Musson of Buffalo, and R. F. Horner of Cleveland are at the Manhattan.

—Charles M. Van Heusen of Albany, C. L. Hubbard of Norwich, Conn.; J. A. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., and Walter S. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., are at the Plaza.

—Congressman Joseph A. Scranton of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New Hampshire, and Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman William F. Draper of Massachusetts, Frederick Cook of Rochester, Gen. M. O. Terry of Gov. Black's staff, and William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Senator-elect Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, Judge H. W. Blodgett, and T. H. Wickes of Chicago, and E. F. Leonard, President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company, are at the Windsor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mable, furnishing goods; C. W. Miller, velvets; 120 Franklin Street;

—Barron, the E. R., Company, La Crosse, Ind.; H. Hoogenstyn, carpets; 340 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coots, furnishing goods; A. H. Bartel, manufacturing department, 63 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Black, H. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, cloaks; Hoffman House.

—Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Freeman, piece goods; F. H. Freeman, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.

—Brandies, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandies, white goods and laces; 327 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Denholm, The, & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Fitzsimons, furnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Earlbrook, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Berry, shoes; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Potter, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Loewenstein, fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street.

—Long's, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Long, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mann & McGraw, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Mann, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

—McDonald, R. L., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. McDonald, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics and silk, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

—Pollak Company, Montgomery, Ala.; I. Pollak, dry goods; J. C. Hurter, notions; Hoffman House.

—Salveter, C. C., St. Louis, Mo.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Silver, Well & Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Swanson Brothers, Galesburg, Ill.; S. J. Swanson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Stanhope, yarns; Hotel Albert.

HOLLAND SOCIETY DINES.

A Goodly Company at the Waldorf and a Jolly Time.

The twelfth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York was held at the Waldorf last night. The big banquet hall was decorated with roses and ferns, and more than 300 persons were present. Hung where they were prominently in view were pictures of Admiral Johan Arnold Zoutman defeating the British off the Doggerbank in 1771, and of Van Hogendorp, the friend of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, known as the Father of the Dutch Constitution. There was nothing else Dutch about the dinner, except the menu, which described lobster cutlet and cucumber as "middelmoot of baars, Bourdalous stijl, konkommer salade."

At the head of the guest table sat Justice Truax, President of the Holland Society. To his left and right were George M. Van Hoesen, Justice P. Henry Dugro, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Francis W. J. Hurst, William James, F. J. de Peyster, John R. Planten, Henry L. Burnett, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Charles C. Beaman, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Warner Van Norden, Controller Fitch, Justice George C. Barrett, Hermann Oelrichs, D. B. St. John Roosa, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Paul du Chaillu, James Grant Wilson, James S. Coleman, Hugh S. Thompson, J. Kennedy Tod, Edward King, Beverly Chew, and Justice George P. Andrews.

Others present included F. T. Kouwenhoven, George Zabriskie, John Lefferts, Jr., the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, T. W. Sutphen, W. D. Buchanan, R. Van Santvoord, A. Van Santvoord, Lyndsay Van Rensselaer, G. S. Van Pelt, M. L. Orcutt, John Oakey, Tunis G. Bergen, W. O. Allison, H. B. Ridder, Peter Bogert, Judah B. Voorhees, the Rev. John Jansen, T. B. Van Woert, W. H. H. Stryker, H. M. T. Beekman, W. M. Hoes, A. K. Kline, J. H. Lippencott, F. R. Van Ness, C. S. Hoffman, John H. Starin, Henry Traphagen, H. B. Van Winkle, and Police Capt. Chapman.

In the gallery were Mrs. C. H. Truax and Miss Truax, Mrs. G. P. Andrews, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. C. S. Childs, Mrs. W. S. Cheeseman, Miss Fair, Mrs. A. P. Fitch, Mrs. C. W. Dayton, Mrs. Hoes, and Mrs. Lord.

Justice Truax in introducing the speakers referred to the courage inherited from Dutch ancestors that had made New Yorkers impervious to the ravages of the savages who had overrun the city whether they came from East or West or North or South or Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler responded to the toast "The Old Historic Dutch Broom of Admiral Van Tromp." He said that until recently New York had been sadly in need of almost any sort of broom, but that since Col. Waring and his noble army of Dutchmen had started to do the work Van Tromp left undone, the old broom is no longer in demand. He then eulogized the Dutch, and declared that they were always in favor of clean cities, and clean governments, and would never have tolerated "the diabolical apparatus known as a machine because it grinds grist for the bosses."

Dr. Cuyler's remarks were received with such favor that Justice Truax rapped for order. "I do not expect," he said, "that you would appreciate that sentiment. I had been told that the broom of Van Tromp was sadly needed just now."

Justice Barrett spoke to the toast "Dutch Traits or Characteristics," and Dr. Buckley in response to "The Unconscious Influence of the Dutch," Controller Fitch, in speaking for "The City of New York," said: "It is easy to be sarcastic, and most of us, like the inhabitants of other great cities, spend 364 days in the year finding fault with our own town. Let us try this one day to do it justice, and remember that it is the work of the people and not of the lawmakers or executive officers that makes a city good or bad."

Hermann Oelrichs answered the toast, "The Land We Live In," by declaring that it is the greatest land the sun ever shone on, and the Rev. Dr. W. Elliot Griffis of Ithaca, on the theme, "Our Dutch Friends During the Revolution," said that the first foreign salute ever fired in honor of the American flag was fired by the Dutch at Saint Eustacius, and that proof of the good friendship of the Dutch was found in their recognition of the independence of the United States, and in their loan of $14,000,000 in hard cash.

Republican Club Election.

At a very stormy meeting of the Republican Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District, held last night in the clubhouse, 135 East Forty-ninth Street, the following officers were elected

J. M. DEUEL'S EXCISE PLAN

WHAT SORT OF LEGISLATION THE MAGISTRATE FAVORS.

Sunday Selling in Hotels and Restaurants—Also by Saloon Men Holding Seven-Day Licenses—Liquor to be Drunk Elsewhere.

City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel has addressed a letter to Senator John Raines at Albany on the subject of excise legislation.

He says the Raines law is a decided improvement over previous legislation on the subject, and then after declaring there is political danger in extreme measures, he says of prohibition especially that the time for forcing it is not ripe. "What the people want," he asserts, "and what the cause of temperance most needs is a law wholly adapted to present conditions free from arbitrary and unequitable provisions."

What are chiefly desired, Mr. Deuel declares, are provisions to lessen intoxication, minimize excessive drinking, and economize in workhouse and prison expenses rather than a statute which calls into action an army of detectives and informers and swells the tax list to meet the expenses of a multitude of excise trials wherein the accused go free because Grand Juries will not indict and petit juries will not convict. The hotel provisions of the existing excise law, Magistrate Deuel points out, have not worked for morality in this city because fitting up the extra ten rooms in saloons has resulted in the appearance of disorderly houses which the police find great difficulty in suppressing. He proposes the following plan for Sunday liquor selling:

"Divide the day as it is now divided by long-observed habit. The forenoon is devoted to religious observances. There is no universal custom for the afternoon. Each family has its own. Church services are over at 1 P. M. From midnight of Saturday until 1 P. M. of Sunday require all traffic in liquor of every kind to cease, with the possible exception in favor of a physician's prescription. From 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. permit every one holding a seven-day license to open his place of business and to sell as follows:

"Hotels and restaurants to furnish strong or spirituous liquors, ales, wine, or beer with meals taken in a room ordinarily used as a dining room, distinct and separate from the barroom, and not elsewhere. If the guest actually occupies a room within the hotel or restaurant building, to be sent there upon his request.

"Saloon keepers holding seven-day licenses to be permitted to open their places of business at 1 P. M. for the sale of liquor to be carried away, but not to be drunk in the saloon nor in any adjoining room, nor in any room connected with the saloon premises or in which the proprietor or proprietors, or either of them, have any interest. Retain the present provisions as to windows and screens, so that observation from the outside will be unobstructed, and make drinking on the premises a violation of law, subject to immediate arrest. If the drinking be with the permission—active or passive—of the proprietor, bartender, or person in charge, make the offense a misdemeanor. Whether with or without such permission, make actual drinking on the premises or in the streets during the hours specified disorderly conduct, subject to arrest with or without process, and, on conviction before a Magistrate, liable to a fine of not less than $3 nor more than $10.

"Mention has been made of a seven-day license. Provide for six and seven day licenses; make the former attractive by issuing them at a much less rate than the latter, so that there will be an incentive for keeping closed. If there is to be Sunday selling, this plan equalizes privileges and benefits. It banishes to a very large extent the pernicious practice of treating, which is the prolific source of much of the evils of drinking."

A reasonable license fee for club purposes is favored as sufficient to remedy the evils of "fake" organizations which have recently come into existence. Such organizations should also be forbidden, the Magistrate says, from locating in close communication with saloons of the day kind. "The extremely hard and arbitrary penalties of the law of last Winter is a element of weakness," he says, "and frequently dissuades Grand Juries from indicting and petit juries from convicting."

Magistrate Deuel suggests that the provision of the law prohibiting the selling of liquor to intoxicated persons should be enforced more vigorously, and he also remarks that it would be wise for the Legislature to look carefully into the question of adulteration, with a view of establishing a standard of purity.

DEVLIN SUES HIS DAUGHTER.

Brooklyn Contractor Trying to Recover Money from Her.

Contractor John Devlin of Brooklyn, formerly President of the Equity Gas Company, is suing his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hinman of 45 Decatur Street, and the Hamilton Trust Company to recover $48,261.72. He alleges that in April, 1895, he agreed to put $60,000 or more on deposit with the trust company to the credit of his daughter and his son, George Devlin, and they agreed to give him their power of attorney.

Mr. Devlin deposited in all $96,798. After he had deposited about $60,000, he alleges, his daughter revoked her power of attorney, but she and the trust company conspired to conceal this fact, so he might be induced to deposit more money. He says he learned of the revocation when he tried to draw more than half the money in November.

Attorney Graves, who represents Mr. Devlin, says there is no ill feeling between father and daughter.

Will of Emily A. Thorn.

The will of Mrs. Emily A. Thorn was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate Wednesday. Charitable bequests are made as follows: To the Training School for Nurses, $2,000; the Wilson Industrial Home, $8,000; the Woman's Hospital, $2,000, and the Northern Dispensary, $1,000. To the testatrix's son, William K. Thorn, are given the properties on Narragansett Avenue, Newport; 206 Eighth Avenue; 416 and 418 Grand Street, and 837 Sixth Avenue. To a daughter, Caroline T. Kissel, the properties on West and Harrison Street, and the house and lot at 26 Maiden Lane; also a tract of land in Morris, N. J., are devised. The residuary estate is to be divided into three parts, and one part is given to the son, one part to the daughter, and the remaining third is divided equally between the three grandchildren, Herbert T. and Emilie King, and Louise T. Baring. The trustees are William K. Thorn, Caroline T. Kissel, James C. Parrish, and Gustave E. Kissel.

North German Lloyd's New Ship.

The frames of the Kaiser Wilhelm the Great, the first of the two large twin-screw express steamships now being built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's Bremen-New York service in the yard of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, Stettin, have been erected and the plating of the vessel has been nearly completed. The dimensions of this ship are 649 feet over all, by 66 feet beam and 40 feet depth. Her register tonnage will be 13,800, displacement about 20,000 tons, and the engines will deliver 28,000 horse power indicated, giving the ship a speed of from twenty-one to twenty-two knots. The second new express steamship of the North German Lloyd Line of about the same dimensions is now being built in the yard of F. Schichau, in Dantzic, and will bear the name of "Kaiser Friedrich."

Republicans Organize in Queens.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City. It was expected there would be a hot fight over the election of officers, but the strong opposition did not appear, and the officers chosen were all elected on the first ballot. Henry C. Johnson of Astoria was elected Chairman, Frank Mead of Jamaica was made Secretary, and Dr. France of Ozone Park Treasurer.

DR. DOTY'S WORK ABROAD.

Arrangements Made to Keep Disease from Being Brought Here.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer, of the port, returned home yesterday on the Lahn. He visited Naples, Rome, Genoa, and Egypt. He looked into the method of shipping rags from Egypt, to satisfy himself as to the efficiency of the disinfecting system there. He examined also the details of passenger detention at Naples and Genoa.

Dr. Doty appointed a resident agent at Suez, who will board all vessels bound here from India. As most of the cholera comes from India, the doctor regards Suez as a strategic point for inspection.

He arranged at Alexandria to be kept posted of the doings of the International Quarantine Department, which is composed of representatives of the various Governments.

A resident physician was also appointed at Naples, who will examine each emigrant for New York, and give to the vessel's Captain a certificate to that effect.

The agents appointed will keep the Quarantine officials here informed on all matters pertaining to the work and the conditions existing on the Mediterranean.

THE CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

A Former Will Cutting the Wife Off with Nothing in Evidence.

The contest over the will of William Campbell was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday.

Erwin I. Spink, the lawyer, who drew the will, testified in redirect examination that Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Campbell's daughter, was at first down for $25,000, but he had pursuaded Mr. Campbell to make it $75,000, saying that $100,000 was little enough.

A will made by Mr. Campbell in 1889, which cut off his wife "for her outrageous, unwifely conduct," and which made a provision of $1,500 a year for Estelle, a daughter, up to her twenty-first year, was put in evidence. Mr. Spink said Mr. Campbell was in good health and mind when he made it.

Richard M. Martin, Mr. Spink's partner, testified in corroboration of the latter as to the attestation of the contested will and the signing of it by Mr. Campbell while sick in bed. He said the testator appeared clear in his mind and was free from restraint. He identified two deeds for properties made to him by Mr. Campbell, and recorded Sept. 11, 1896, and also two deeds by which the same properties were transferred by him to Mrs. Ash. He admitted the two sets of deeds had been prepared at the same time.

CITY MONEYS DISBURSED.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Made Several Appropriations.

The following appropriations were authorized at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

For addition to Grammar School No. 25, $10,900; for pianos for schools, $2,700; for lot adjoining Grammar School No. 76, $9,847; for school site, 226 and 228 East Twenty-first Street, $40,000.

The application of ex-Commissioners of Excise Meakim, Koch, and Fitzpatrick for $8,045 for expenses in defending charges brought against them while Excise Commissioners, was allowed.

The claim of ex-Police Commissioner McClave for $4,100 expenses in defending himself before the Lexow Committee was again considered, and the board agreed to pay him $1,500, the sum allowed to Commissioners Sheehan and Martin. Mr. McClave will probably sue for the full amount of his claim.

The board authorized a bond issue of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watersheds, and $250,000 in bonds to meet the expenses of condemnation proceedings and the purchase of land in the watersheds. At the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, a bond issue of $420,000 was allowed to complete the work of laying water mains in various sections of the city. The Change of Grade Damage Commission was allowed $100,000 for satisfaction of claims and expenses.

The board appropriated $54,474 of excise moneys to the various charitable institutions caring for fallen and homeless women. Col. George Bliss spoke for St. Zita's Home and secured $2 a week for each of the institution's inmates. Corporation Counsel Scott said that inasmuch as the action of certain city authorities tended toward driving the fallen women on to the streets, he believed the charitable institutions that sought to aid and reclaim them should be commended and helped.

Commodore Van Santvoord a Guest.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James was the host and Alfred Van Santvoord was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening. The occasion was partly in celebration of Commodore Van Santvoord's election for the fifteenth time as Vice President of the Lincoln Bank, and partly to supply him with a stock of pleasant recollections to take on his approaching voyage to the Windward Islands. The other guests were Archbishop Corrigan, William R. Grace, James D. Layng, Frederick D. Tappen, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Edward A. Quintard, the Rev. Father Connolly, William T. Cornell, C. F. James, Joseph Gay, William H. Kimball, William McElroy, Chester S. Lord, John R. Van Wormer, and Talcott C. Van Santvoord. Commodore Van Santvoord will sail on his trip on the steamship Columbia Feb. 16.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived on European vessels yesterday were the following:

White Star Line steamship Germanic, from Liverpool.—G. W. J. Allan, H. B. Ashmore, Thomas Carter, E. B. Danson, C. H. Fairer, B. M. Greenwood, Lieut. A. M. R. Mallock, R. N.; Lieut. J. W. Osborne, J. H. Robins, S. L. Parrish, H. P. Robinson, W. B. Stewart, Harold Weston, and Horace Whitaker.

North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. A. Cuny, J. J. Craven, Mrs. William A. Hall, Paul Kalisch, Dr. A. W. Maynard, Walter Matthis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Marco, David Neal, Vice Consul Lucian Pickarts, Juan Rodriguez Palacio, W. J. Stringfellow, and C. G. Walpole.

A Verdict for $25,000.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Wallace presiding, yesterday rendered a verdict for $25,000 damages in favor of William E. Marchant against the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad Company. The complainant alleged that while he was riding in one of the sleeping cars of the railroad company, about three years ago, he was thrown from his berth owing to the bumping of the train, and sustained injuries which rendered him hopelessly paralytic. In the defense, it was claimed that Mr. Marchant's injuries were the result of a physical ailment, and not of his fall.

Hoboken Assessment Reduced.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation yesterday decided to reduce the valuations placed upon the river-front property of Hoboken by the local Assessors 33 1-3 per cent. The total amount of property involved in the appeals was valued at $4,100,000. The valuation placed upon the same property last year was $2,300,000. The taxes will be reduced $77,000. The appellants are satisfied.

The Hoboken Ferry Company some time ago took out a writ of certiorari, and its assessment will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Academy Spring Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be opened to the public on Monday, April 5, and will close on Saturday, May 15. Exhibits will be received from Thursday, March 11, to Saturday, March 13. Varnishing day will be Thursday, April 1.

SKILL OF MILITARY MEN

THEIR DRILLS AND EVOLUTIONS IN THE TOURNAMENT.

Troop F and Infantry and Artillery Men Take Part—The Results in the Athletics Contest—A Relay Race Planned.

Capt. Dodd's Troop F, United States Cavalry, a gymnastic drill by the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, Lieut. E. L. Butts in command, and a drill by Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, Capt. Thorp, furnished the military part of the tournament at Madison Square Garden last night.

It was midnight before the programme was finished, and the big amphitheatre was crowded to the end of the performance.

Capt. Thorp's artillerymen had a chance to give a practical illustration of what they could do in an emergency. While driving at a gallop around the ring a gun carriage upset at the turn and the pole broke. It took but a few minutes to refit a spare pole, and the gunners went on with the performance as though nothing had happened.

Lieut. Butts's men were heartily applauded for their gymnastic and calisthenic drills, and then gave an example of wall scaling and an assault on an imaginary fort. One peculiar feature of the infantry drill is that Lieut Butts rarely shouts an order; he signals with his hands and the men answer promptly.

The cavalry men gave an exhibition of wall scaling. They built a wall twenty feet high, and then scaled it by using the horses to climb upon, and then getting on men's shoulders who were sitting in the saddles. The other drills were the same that have been given earlier in the week.

The races were all good and closely contested. The quarter-of-a-mile race for the championship resulted in a dead heat between Jerome Buck of the New Jersey naval militia and L. Snedecor of the Seventh Regiment. These two will run again to-morrow evening. There were a few falls, but none resulted seriously.

Among those noticed in the boxes were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mrs. Kilduff and Mrs. Read of Erie, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell of Pittsburg, F. A. Martens, Dr. H. J. Mulford of Buffalo, Gen. McAlpin, Mrs. J. M. Young, Miss Way, Mrs. Friend, Miss Quindon, Miss Nichols, Miss Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Birdshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Post, T. W. Lewis, Miss Innes, the Misses Post, Charles Francis Stone, Jr., Hoffman K. Reynolds, Albert Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kelsan, Miss Hays, Major and Mrs. W. S. Patten, Miss Gillis, Miss Laing, Miss Mary Coppell, Miss Florence Coppell, B. M. Stumpf, Edgar H. Boothby, Alex. Wardner, Arthur Coppell, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Capt. W. F. Carey, Capt. Isherwood, W. Nilson, M. Veit, Miss Long, Miss Strong, Miss Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Watson, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Col. Worth, Miss Worth, Dr. J. T. Sprague, Capt. and Mrs. Steadman.

The summaries of the events are as follows:

One Mile Novice Race, (semi-final heats).—First heat won by L. M. Gardner, Thirteenth Regiment, time—2:04. Second heat won by A. W. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, time—2:49 3-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race for the Championship, (semi-finals.)—First heat won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment; R. A. Miller, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, second; time—1:10. Second heat won by W. H. Owen, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, time—1:11.

Eight-Hundred-and-Eighty-Yard Run, (novice.)—Won by F. H. Romaine, Jr., Company D, Seventh Regiment; T. W. Cobb, Company B, Seventh Regiment, second; R. Hutcheson, Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, third; time—2:08.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. Howard Wells, Company G, Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., (75 yards;) W. A. Barker, Company E, Eighth Regiment, (25 yards,) second. Time—5:01 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards;) J. H. Covell, Company F, Seventh Regiment, (60 yards,) second. Time—4:57. Fourth Heat—Won by P. J. Engledrum, Company H, Ninth Regiment, (180 yards;) R. L. West, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—5:00. Fifth Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, (15 yards;) T. A. Dollard, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—5:14 3-5.

880 Yards, Go as You Please, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by E. W. Hjertberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; Wellington T. Koch, Thirteenth United States Infantry, second; M. Fitzgerald, Thirteenth United States Infantry, third. Time—2:44 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Peter Engledrum, Company H, Ninth Regiment, (60 yards;) J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second; B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:24.

Three-legged Race.—Won by J. T. Norton and G. Schwegler, Company C, Seventh Regiment, (6 yards;) C. Busse, Company F, and C. L. Jacquelin, Company B, Seventh Regiment, (scratch,) second; H. K. Zust, Company E, and F. C. Puffer, N. G. S., Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) third; L. C. Outcault and R. A. Solch, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Tandem Race, Championship National Guard.—Final Heat—Won by J. W. Judge and W. E. Mosher, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment; W. H. Owens and B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—5:05 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Charles S. Tate, Thirteenth Regiment, (13 yards;) E. D. Plate, Thirteenth Regiment, (12 yards,) second; W. B. Wenman, Company I, Seventh Regiment, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard Run, National Guard Championship.—Final Heat—A dead heat between Jerome Buck, First Naval Militia, New Jersey, and L. Snedecor, Company F, Seventh Regiment; George M. Sands, Company D, Seventh Regiment, third. Time—0:52 4-5.

The programme for this evening will be: Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run, half-mile bicycle race for championship of the Second Brigade, 220-yard hurdle race, half-mile bicycle handicap, 440-yard run; exhibition drill by Troop C, Brooklyn, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Clayton, and drill by Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, Capt. Dodd.

In connection with the tournament it has been proposed by Col. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to have a bicycle relay from Philadelphia to this city, the participants to be members of the National Guard or men of the Army of the United States, the start to be from Philadelphia at such hour as to bring the last relay into the Madison Square Garden about 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. This idea has been approved by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Management of the tournament, and at the suggestion of Gen. Howard Carroll, a twenty-dollar gold piece, freshly struck from the Philadelphia Mint, will be brought by the riders, and upon its delivery in the Garden will be presented by Gen. Carroll and Col. Corbin of the United States Army to Mrs. Miles, wife of the Major General commanding the land forces of the United States.

Piece of Granite Coping Fell.

A piece of granite coping fell from THE NEW YORK TIMES Building about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and striking an awning frame in front of A. Schulte's cigar store, bounded out upon the sidewalk. The stone came down with such force that it struck the sidewalk with a report like a pistol. Inspectors from the Department of Buildings were sent for and made an examination, finding that there was no danger of any more pieces falling.

Sues United States Rubber Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—Joseph Banigan began a suit for $45,000 to-day against the United States Rubber Company to recover an amount alleged to be due him as salary in the office of President of the company and member of the Executive Committee. He has attached about $30,000 in the hands of the Industrial Trust Company.

FOR AN UNDERGROUND ROAD

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS ADOPT A ROUTE.

From City Hall to King's Bridge and Bronx Park—Road May Be Extended to the Battery with Consent of Abutting Property Owners.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners passed a resolution yesterday adopting an underground route to One Hundred and Fourth Street, and from there, on the west side, to King's Bridge, and, on the east side, to Bronx Park. The route adopted ends at the City Hall. The board retained the power to change the route so as to provide for the continuance of the road to South Ferry under Broadway in case a majority of abutting property holders consent thereto. The resolution adopting the route was voted for by the Mayor, Alexander E. Orr, Charles S. Smith, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, and George L. Rives.

The routes adopted are in general the same as those printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 1, when the route was provisionally agreed to. The underground road will begin at a point near the intersection of Broadway and Park Row, thence under Park Row and Centre Street to a point near New Elm Street, thence under Elm Street to Lafayette Place to Eighth Street, thence under private property to Fourth Avenue, to Park Avenue, to Forty-second Street; thence under Forty-second Street to Broadway, to Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at One Hundred and Fourth Street.

At this point the route is divided into westerly and easterly branches. On the west the road goes under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence under Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, thence to Elwood Street, to King's Bridge Avenue, and easterly to Riverside Avenue, to a point near the present King's Bridge Station of the New York and Putnam Railroad.

On the east side, from One Hundred and Fourth Street, the route is to Central Park West, and thence to the intersection of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, under Lenox Avenue, to a point near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, thence curing east under private property to the Harlem River, and thence to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, under Third Avenue to Westchester Avenue, to the Southern Boulevard, to Bronx Park.

There will be a loop under City Hall Park. To One Hundred and Fourth Street there will be four tracks, and on the routes diverging there two tracks. The tracks will be of standard gauge. In the resolution is included a number of details as to the construction of the tunnel. Its height will not be less than thirteen feet, while the width will vary according to the sections of the city through which it will be constructed.

The general mode of operation will be by electricity, or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnel or on viaducts, and motors for long distances must be capable of making forty miles per hour.

DAUGHTER OF AN ENGLISH LORD

Found at Work in the Children's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Miss May Drummond, only child of Lord George Drummond, who came to this country in 1872 after marrying a scullery maid in the employ of his grandmother, Lady Capell of Whitfield, County Kent, England, has been found. Until Monday she lived with her mother and stepfather, Henry Masters, at 168 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and on Monday she secured employment at the Children's Hospital, 283 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. After the death of her father, who had lived in New York in poor circumstances, her mother married Henry Masters, a silver caster, and removed to Connecticut. Five years ago she came back to New York, and subsequently moved to Brooklyn. She was advised by some of her former husband's relatives that if she would surrender her rights to her daughter they would care for the child and give her an education. This the mother refused, and her husband sided with her, promising to do his best to give his stepdaughter an education. He sent her to the public schools and for one year to the High School.

A day or two ago a Mrs. Ford called on Percival G. Ullman, a lawyer of 1 State Street, who had been the legal adviser of Lord Drummond, and told him that she had met in England several relatives of the deceased man who were anxious to find his daughter. Mr. Ullman began inquiries and finally found Mrs. Masters. He will now take steps to establish Miss Drummond's rights to the estate of her father. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Ullman said he had no doubt of the validity of her claim. The estate, however, is entailed and is in litigation, so that there will be little for her to inherit.

Mrs. Masters said that her former husband was very reckless in the latter years of his life and was often in great need.

Miss Drummond said she did not care for the title of her father, but wanted her rights. She is satisfied with her present surroundings, but if there is any money due her in England she would do everything in her power to obtain it. Miss Drummond is seventeen years old. She will see Mr. Ullman to-day and take steps to prove her title to her father's estate.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a small dinner and cotillion this evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart of 125 East Thirty-seventh Street and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue gave small dinner parties last evening.

—Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., of 145 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a dinner party last evening to a number of this season's debutantes in honor of her niece, Miss Elsie Auchincloss.

—Mrs. Charles C. Pope of 810 East Fifteenth Street gave a dinner to twenty-four guests at her home last evening. It was followed by a private dance at Sherry's in honor of her daughter, Miss Pauline Martindale Pope.

—Mrs. Milward Adams of Chicago gave the first of a series of four lectures on "Physical Culture" before a fashionable company at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, 885 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

—The Students' Club will give its second dance of the season Wednesday evening at the Hotel Majestic under the patronage of Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. George Henry Smith, Mrs. Menthorne T. Brundage, Mrs. Louise M. Swart, Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Mrs. Asa A. Alling, Mrs. Stephen R. Pickney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. Henry Aplington, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, Mrs. Cord Meyer, and Archibald Turner.

—The Thursday Evening Club was entertained last evening at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, at 12 Washington Square North. A large company enjoyed a discourse in French by M. Maurice Lefevre, on French ballads. The music was interpreted by Mme. Théo, soprano, and M. Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

—Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson gave an elaborate dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at their residence, 414 Fifth Avenue, last evening. The drawing and dining rooms were profusely decorated with American Beauty roses and orchids, respectively. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Virginia Fair, Roman Baldwin, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Alphonso de Navarro, and Mr. Yznaga.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

A LIBRARY FOR BROOKLYN

DIRECTORS APPOINTED YESTERDAY BY MAYOR WURSTER.

A Reception to Andrew Carnegie, with Congratulatory Speeches—Discussions at a Conference of Librarians.

Brooklyn is to have a public library at last. The Brooklyn Library Association, chartered under the University Law of the State of New York to promote the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms in the city of Brooklyn, will see that this is accomplished, and to give the movement further stimulus arranged for a reception which was given Andrew Carnegie at the Academy of Music last night.

The stage and auditorium of the Academy were decorated with flowers and flags and a large audience was present. Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton read a letter from Mayor Wurster, stating that on account of serious illness it was impossible for him to be present, and appointing nine Directors of the proposed public Library, as follows: Charles A. Schieren, David A. Boody, Charles M. Pratt, David McWilliams, Willis L. Ogden, R. Ross Appleton, Herbert F. Gunnison, John M. Kiele, and J. Coleman Adams.

"The appointment of these Directors," said Mr. Appleton, "enables the city to accept donations, bequests, and contributions, for the Library which heretofore could not be done, although the law providing for the establishment of this Library was passed in 1892."

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, who presided, reviewed the history of the agitation for a public library, and dwelt upon the many future benefits.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. "Every community," said Dr. Storrs, "is weak, poor, and wretched if it have no books for public circulation. No business, enterprise, or culture can be expected without that, and democratic civilization is built up on the training that comes from free use of books."

The next address was delivered by Father E. W. McCarthy of St. Augustus's Church, who spoke of the many benefactions of Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie commented upon the large number of literary organizations interested in library work and paid especial tribute to the women for their share in this form of benevolence. He related how, when a boy earning $1.20 a week, he had always longed for books, and how he had resolved, should he ever come into a fortune, to help others in procuring what he had longed for in vain. He advised the citizens of Brooklyn to address a petition to the city for the purpose of securing an appropriation with which to lay the foundation of the library.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Library; F. B. Pratt of the Pratt Free Library, and Melvil Dewey, State Librarian, also spoke, after which an informal reception was held on the stage.

Librarians in Conference.

The evening meeting was the end of a day's session of men interested in library work. In the morning a joint meeting of the New York Library Association, the New York Library Club, and the Brooklyn Public Library Association was held at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. C. A. Nelson presided.

"What Librarians Should Read" was the main subject discussed. G. H. Baker, Librarian of Columbia College, said that a librarian should cultivate keen perceptive ability, so that a cursory glance at a book would at once make him familiar with its nature and desirability. The main thing, however, was that he be thoroughly acquainted with the history and literature of all subjects coming under his supervision. It is true this might lead to a certain superficiality, but this could not be avoided.

W. A. Bardwell of Brooklyn, A. E. Bostwick, and Wilbur Eames took part in the discussion.

Richard Jones, Regents' Literature Inspector of Albany, advised the organization of clubs and societies for the purpose of studying the classics more thoroughly than is being done at present.

W. R. Eastman read a paper on library progress in the State, and gave some interesting statistics of the increase in libraries during the past few years.

The following officers of the New York Library Association were elected: A. L. Peck, President; W. A Bardwell, first Vice President; Miss Elizabeth B. Baldwin, Second Vice President; W. R. Eastman, Secretary, and J. Wing, Treasurer.

Death of Ferdinand Munch.

Funeral services for Ferdinand Munch, President of the Munch Brewing Company of Brooklyn, who died at his residence, 263 Vernon Avenue, Wednesday, will be held at the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr Munch died from a complication of diseases. He was one of the best-known German residents of Brooklyn, and was a member of at least thirty organizations. He was born in Harrison, N. J., thirty-four years ago, and settled in Brooklyn with his parents when he was four years old. He received his education in a private institution at College Point, L. I. After leaving school he became associated with his father in his business, and after the latter's death, about seven years ago, young Munch formed a stock company and became its President. He retired from active business a year ago on account of ill-health. In politics he was a Democrat. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Expert on Hoboken Water Supply.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday received from a committee of the Board of Trade the report of Expert George W. Rafter on the proposed water contract with the East Jersey Water Company. Mr. Rafter says the specifications prepared by the Street and Water Board were so contradictory, indefinite, and incomplete, that rational bidding was impossible; that the bids submitted were, therefore, incomplete; that better terms might be obtained if the city made proper plans and submitted proper specifications; that the area proposed by the East Jersey Company seems too small to insure always a full supply, and that the waters of the Passaic River can be filtered easily.

Brooklyn Democratic Club.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held a meeting at its clubrooms in Montague Street last evening and listened to the inaugural address of Gen. Horatio C. King, the newly-elected President. Gen. King said that Bryanism is not yet dead, and that it behooves every good Democrat to be on the alert. He referred to public officials. "We need men in our legislative halls, not puppets," he said, "and legislators, not phonographs."

Dr. Hall Considering His Call.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, who has been nominated to succeed Dr. Thomas L. Hastings as President of the Union Theological Seminary of this city, said yesterday that he was not prepared to announce his acceptance. He spoke warmly of his present congregation and of Brooklyn generally, but said he could not help being drawn to a field where he might have an influence in the training of ministers.

The Cab Drivers' Strike.

It was said yesterday at the office of the New York Cab Company that the injuries of Seguine, the new driver who was assaulted by a gang of union men, were more serious than it had been supposed. The news of the condition of Seguine apparently frightened the strikers, and yesterday they did not try to assault new drivers.

WM. G. WOOD'S EVIDENCE.

Accused of Forgery, He Testifies as to His Sanity.

William G. Wood was a witness yesterday in the examination as to his mental condition by a commission in lunacy. He said he had from time to time disposed of all the property left to him by his father, with the exception of that held by his wife. He began to sign his wife's name to notes in 1885. He thought he had a right to do this. He promised several times to stop it, but continued because he could not help it. Of the last of these notes Miss Kellard got few. He used the proceeds to speculate with.

Asked as to the propriety of signing his wife's name to these notes, he said he thought he did wrong, and would not do it again. He thought his wife had not treated him well in allowing him to be arrested and indicted. He admitted having followed Miss Kellard in a cab one night, saying he wanted to see what was going on. He denied having given her twenty-five pairs of diamond earrings in three weeks. He once went to Washington, D. C., with Miss Kellard. He had $1,000 with him, and returned in a few days with only 7 cents. He could not tell what he had done with the money.

Abner C. Thomas, counsel for Mrs. Wood, said he had seen a weakening in Wood's mind after the latter had come into the possession of his property.

COMMANDER M'GIFFIN ILL.

Suffering from Wounds Received in Battle of the Yalu.

Philo Norton McGiffin, formerly of the United States Navy, who commanded the Chinese vessel Chen Yuen in the memorable battle of the Yalu River, in September, 1894, when the Japanese gained a signal victory, is now in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street. The physicians will perform an operation on him soon.

Commander McGiffin was seriously wounded in the Yalu fight, a Japanese shell having burst close by him, some of the splinters lodging in his body. He returned to this country in 1895, and since September last he has lived in the house of Leon Weill, 40 West Forty-third Street, this city. Of late he has been afflicted with insomnia, and at a recent visit to him of his brother John, who came on from Little Washington, Pa., it was decided to call in Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, a physician of 58 West Forty-fifth Street, and on the doctor's advice Commander McGiffin was removed to the hospital. Dr. Hammond believes the affliction of Mr. McGiffin is due either to a bone splinter or the pressing on the brain of some extraneous matter. Since going to the hospital he has been quiet and shows signs of improvement.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greer—Whitely.

One of the prettiest midwinter weddings was that of Miss Marion Whitely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Whitely, to Christopher Meyer Greer, which was celebrated at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Kirby of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a brocaded ivory satin dress, trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle, and was secured to her coiffure by a diamond crown sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by two maids of honor, Miss Frances Phillips and Miss Desale Greer, sister of the bridegroom, who were attired in gowns of cream moire velour, covered with mousseline de soie. They wore large black velvet picture hats. The bridesmaids wore pale green moire velour, trimmed with ermine and mousseline de soie. They also wore black velvet picture hats, dressed with black plumes. They were Miss May Lyon, Miss Florence Geery, Miss Margarita Gray, Miss Ethel Howe, Miss Clara Lowther, and Miss Alice Watson.

The best man was George Greer, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Milton J. Whitely, a brother of the bride; George Lowther, Jr., Louis M. Greer, cousins of the bridegroom; Arthur Drake, Edward T. Paul, Alfred E. Drake, and Roland McClave. The church and house decorations were elaborate, and consisted of Bride and American Beauty roses, lilies, orchids, and palms. A reception and dinner for the immediate members of the family and most intimate friends of the family followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Clark—Beckner.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Edwin Clark, a wealthy young business man of this city, and Miss Nanny Beckner, daughter of Judge Beckner of Winchester, late Congressman from the Tenth District, were married in the First Presbyterian Church at Winchester at 7 o'clock to-night. A special train on the Lexington and Eastern Railroad this afternoon carried the bridegroom and a large party of friends to Winchester.

The bride wore a white satin gown, entraine, trimmed with point lace. Her maid of honor, Miss Phoebe Beckner, her younger sister, wore white Paris muslin over white satin. The bridesmaids, Jennie Gra

J. M. DEUEL'S EXCISE PLAN

WHAT SORT OF LEGISLATION THE MAGISTRATE FAVORS.

Sunday Selling in Hotels and Restaurants—Also by Saloon Men Holding Seven-Day Licenses—Liquor to be Drunk Elsewhere.

City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel has addressed a letter to Senator John Raines at Albany on the subject of excise legislation.

He says the Raines law is a decided improvement over previous legislation on the subject, and then after declaring there is political danger in extreme measures, he says of prohibition especially that the time for forcing it is not ripe. "What the people want," he asserts, "and what the cause of temperance most needs is a law wholly adapted to present conditions free from arbitrary and unequitable provisions."

What are chiefly desired, Mr. Deuel declares, are provisions to lessen intoxication, minimize excessive drinking, and economize in workhouse and prison expenses rather than a statute which calls into action an army of detectives and informers and swells the tax list to meet the expenses of a multitude of excise trials wherein the accused go free because Grand Juries will not indict and petit juries will not convict. The hotel provisions of the existing excise law, Magistrate Deuel points out, have not worked for morality in this city because fitting up the extra ten rooms in saloons has resulted in the appearance of disorderly houses which the police find great difficulty in suppressing. He proposes the following plan for Sunday liquor selling:

"Divide the day as it is now divided by long-observed habit. The forenoon is devoted to religious observances. There is no universal custom for the afternoon. Each family has its own. Church services are over at 1 P. M. From midnight of Saturday until 1 P. M. of Sunday require all traffic in liquor of every kind to cease, with the possible exception in favor of a physician's prescription. From 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. permit every one holding a seven-day license to open his place of business and to sell as follows:

"Hotels and restaurants to furnish strong or spirituous liquors, ales, wine, or beer with meals taken in a room ordinarily used as a dining room, distinct and separate from the barroom, and not elsewhere. If the guest actually occupies a room within the hotel or restaurant building, to be sent there upon his request.

"Saloon keepers holding seven-day licenses to be permitted to open their places of business at 1 P. M. for the sale of liquor to be carried away, but not to be drunk in the saloon nor in any adjoining room, nor in any room connected with the saloon premises or in which the proprietor or proprietors, or either of them, have any interest. Retain the present provisions as to windows and screens, so that observation from the outside will be unobstructed, and make drinking on the premises a violation of law, subject to immediate arrest. If the drinking be with the permission—active or passive—of the proprietor, bartender, or person in charge, make the offense a misdemeanor. Whether with or without such permission, make actual drinking on the premises or in the streets during the hours specified disorderly conduct, subject to arrest with or without process, and, on conviction before a Magistrate, liable to a fine of not less than $3 nor more than $10.

"Mention has been made of a seven-day license. Provide for six and seven day licenses; make the former attractive by issuing them at a much less rate than the latter, so that there will be an incentive for keeping closed. If there is to be Sunday selling, this plan equalizes privileges and benefits. It banishes to a very large extent the pernicious practice of treating, which is the prolific source of much of the evils of drinking."

A reasonable license fee for club purposes is favored as sufficient to remedy the evils of "fake" organizations which have recently come into existence. Such organizations should also be forbidden, the Magistrate says, from locating in close communication with saloons of the day kind. "The extremely hard and arbitrary penalties of the law of last Winter is an element of weakness," he says, "and frequently dissuades Grand Juries from indicting and petit juries from convicting."

Magistrate Deuel suggests that the provision of the law prohibiting the selling of liquor to minors should be more strictly enforced more vigorously, and he also remarks that it would be wise for the Legislature to look carefully into the question of adulteration, with a view of establishing a standard of purity.

DEVLIN SUES HIS DAUGHTER.

Brooklyn Contractor Trying to Recover Money from Her.

Contractor John Devlin of Brooklyn, formerly President of the Equity Gas Company, is suing his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hinman of 45 Decatur Street, and the Hamilton Trust Company, to recover $48,281.72. He alleges that in April, 1895, he agreed to put $60,000 or more on deposit with the trust company to the credit of his daughter and his son, George Devlin, and they agreed to give him their power of attorney.

Mr. Devlin deposited in all $96,798. After he had deposited about $60,000, he alleges, his daughter revoked her power of attorney, but she and the trust company conspired to conceal this fact, so he might be induced to deposit more money. He says he learned of the revocation when he tried to draw more than half the money in November.

Attorney Graves, who represents Mr. Devlin, says there is no ill feeling between father and daughter.

Will of Emily A. Thorn.

The will of Mrs. Emily A. Thorn was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate Wednesday. Charitable bequests are made as follows: To the Training School for Nurses, $2,000; the Wilson Industrial Home, $3,000; the Woman's Hospital, $2,000, and the Northern Dispensary, $1,000. To the testatrix's son, William K. Thorn, are given the properties on Narragansett Avenue, Newport; 206 Eighth Avenue; 416 and 418 Grand Street, and 837 Sixth Avenue. To a daughter, Caroline T. Kissel, the properties on West and Harrison Street, and the house and lot at 26 Maiden Lane; also a tract of land in Morris, N. J., are devised. The residuary estate is to be divided into three parts, and one part is given to the son, one part to the daughter, and the remaining third is divided equally between the three grandchildren, Herbert T. and Emilie King, and Louise T. Baring. The trustees are William K. Thorn, Caroline T. Kissel, James C. Parrish, and Gustave E. Kissel.

North German Lloyd's New Ship.

The frames of the Kaiser Wilhelm the Great, the first of the two large twin-screw express steamships now being built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's Bremen-New York service in the yard of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, Stettin, have been erected and the plating of the vessel has been nearly completed. The dimensions of this ship are 649 feet over all, by 66 feet beam and 40 feet depth. Her register tonnage will be 13,800, displacement about 20,000 tons, and the engines will deliver 28,000 horse power indicated, giving the ship a speed of from twenty-one to twenty-two knots. The second new express steamship of the North German Lloyd Line of about the same dimensions is now being built in the yard of P. Schichau in Dantzic, and will bear the name of "Kaiser Friedrich."

Republicans Organize in Queens.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City. It was expected there would be a hot fight over the election of officers, but the strong opposition did not appear, and the officers chosen were all elected on the first ballot. Henry C. Johnson of Astoria was elected Chairman, Frank Mead of Jamaica was made Secretary, and Dr. France of Ozone Park Treasurer.

DR. DOTY'S WORK ABROAD.

Arrangements Made to Keep Disease from Being Brought Here.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer, of the port, returned home yesterday on the Lahn. He visited Naples, Rome, Genoa, and Egypt. He looked into the method of shipping rags from Egypt, to satisfy himself as to the efficiency of the disinfecting system there. He examined also the details of passenger detention at Naples and Genoa.

Dr. Doty appointed a resident agent at Suez, who will board all vessels bound here from India. As most of the cholera comes from India, the doctor regards Suez as a strategic point for inspection.

He arranged at Alexandria to be kept posted of the doings of the International Quarantine Department, which is composed of representatives of the various Governments.

A resident physician was also appointed at Naples, who will examine each emigrant for New York, and give to the vessel's Captain a certificate to that effect.

The agents appointed will keep the Quarantine officials here informed on all matters pertaining to the work and the conditions existing on the Mediterranean.

THE CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

A Former Will Cutting the Wife Off with Nothing in Evidence.

The contest over the will of William Campbell was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday.

Erwin I. Spink, the lawyer, who drew the will, testified in redirect examination that Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Campbell's daughter, was at first down for $25,000, but he had pursuaded Mr. Campbell to make it $75,000, saying that $100,000 was little enough.

A will made by Mr. Campbell in 1889, which cut off his wife "for her outrageous, unwifely conduct," and which made a provision of $1,500 a year for Estelle, a daughter, up to her twenty-first year, was put in evidence. Mr. Spink said Mr. Campbell was in good health and mind when he made it.

Richard M. Martin, Mr. Spink's partner, testified in corroboration of the latter as to the attestation of the contested will and the signing of it by Mr. Campbell while sick in bed. He said the testator appeared clear in his mind and was free from restraint. He identified two deeds for properties made to him by Mr. Campbell, and recorded Sept. 11, 1896, and also two deeds by which the same properties were transferred by him to Mrs. Ash. He admitted the two sets of deeds had been prepared at the same time.

CITY MONEYS DISBURSED.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Made Several Appropriations.

The following appropriations were authorized at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

For addition to Grammar School No. 25, $10,900; for pianos for schools, $2,700; for lot adjoining Grammar School No. 76, $9,847; for school site, 226 and 228 East Twenty-first Street, $40,000.

The application of ex-Commissioners of Excise Meakim, Koch, and Fitzpatrick for $8,045 for expenses in defending charges brought against them while Excise Commissioners, was allowed.

The claim of ex-Police Commissioner McClave for $4,100 expenses in defending himself before the Lexow Committee was again considered, and the board agreed to pay him $1,500, the sum allowed to Commissioners Sheehan and Martin. Mr. McClave will probably sue for the full amount of his claim.

The board authorized a bond issue of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watersheds, and $250,000 in bonds to meet the expenses of condemnation proceedings and the purchase of land in the watersheds. At the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, a bond issue of $420,000 was allowed to complete the work of laying water mains in various sections of the city. The Change of Grade Damage Commission was allowed $100,000 for satisfaction of claims and expenses.

The board appropriated $54,474 of excise moneys to the various charitable institutions caring for fallen and homeless women. Col. George Bliss spoke for St. Zita's Home and secured $2 a week for each of the institution's inmates. Corporation Counsel Scott said that inasmuch as the action of certain city authorities tended toward driving the fallen women on to the streets, he believed the charitable institutions that sought to aid and reclaim them should be commended and helped.

Commodore Van Santvoord a Guest.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James was the host and Alfred Van Santvoord was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening. The occasion was partly in celebration of Commodore Van Santvoord's election for the fifteenth time as Vice President of the Lincoln Bank, and partly to supply him with a stock of pleasant recollections to take on his approaching voyage to the Windward Islands. The other guests were Archbishop Corrigan, William R. Grace, James D. Layng, Frederick D. Tappen, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Edward A. Quintard, the Rev. Father Connolly, William T. Cornell, C. F. James, Joseph Gay, William H. Kimball, William McElroy, Chester S. Lord, John R. Van Wormer, and Talcott C. Van Santvoord. Commodore Van Santvoord will sail on his trip on the steamship Columbia Feb. 16.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived on European vessels yesterday were the following:

White Star Line steamship Germanic, from Liverpool.—G. W. J. Allan, H. B. Ashmore, Thomas Carter, E. B. Danson, C. H. Fairer, B. M. Greenwood, Lieut. A. M. R. Mallock, R. N.; Lieut. J. W. Osborne, J. H. Robins, S. L. Parrish, H. P. Robinson, W. B. Stewart, Harold Weston, and Horace Whitaker.

North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. A. Cuny, J. J. Craven, Mrs. William A. Hall, Paul Kalisch, Dr. A. W. Maynard, Walter Matthis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Marco, David Neal, Vice Consul Lucian Pickarts, Juan Rodriguez Palacio, W. J. Stringfellow, and C. G. Walpole.

A Verdict for $25,000.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Wallace presiding, yesterday rendered a verdict for $25,000 damages in favor of William E. Marchant against the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad Company. The complainant alleged that while he was riding in one of the sleeping cars of the railroad company, about three years ago, he was thrown from his berth owing to the bumping of the train, and sustained injuries which rendered him hopelessly paralytic. In the defense, it was claimed that Mr. Marchant's injuries were the result of a physical ailment, and not of his fall.

Hoboken Assessment Reduced.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation yesterday decided to reduce the valuations placed upon the river-front property of Hoboken by the local Assessors 33 1-3 per cent. The total amount of property involved in the appeals was valued at $4,100,000. The valuation placed upon the same property last year was $2,300,000. The taxes will be reduced $77,000. The appellants are satisfied.

The Hoboken Ferry Company some time ago took out a writ of certiorari, and its assessment will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Academy Spring Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be opened to the public on Monday, April 5, and will close on Saturday, May 15. Exhibits will be received from Thursday, March 11, to Saturday, March 13. Varnishing day will be Thursday, April 1.

SKILL OF MILITARY MEN

THEIR DRILLS AND EVOLUTIONS IN THE TOURNAMENT.

Troop F and Infantry and Artillery Men Take Part—The Results in the Athletics Contest—A Relay Race Planned.

Capt. Dodd's Troop F, United States Cavalry, a gymnastic drill by the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, Lieut. E. L. Butts in command, and a drill by Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, Capt. Thorp, furnished the military part of the tournament at Madison Square Garden last night.

It was midnight before the programme was finished, and the big amphitheatre was crowded to the end of the performance.

Capt. Thorp's artillerymen had a chance to give a practical illustration of what they could do in an emergency. While driving at a gallop around the ring a gun carriage upset at the turn and the pole broke. It took but a few minutes to refit a spare pole, and the gunners went on with the performance as though nothing had happened.

Lieut. Butts's men were heartily applauded for their gymnastic and calisthenic drills, and then gave an example of wall scaling and an assault on an imaginary fort. One peculiar feature of the infantry drill is that Lieut Butts rarely shouts an order; he signals with his hands and the men answer promptly.

The cavalry men gave an exhibition of wall scaling. They built a wall twenty feet high, and then scaled it by using the horses to climb upon, and then getting on men's shoulders who were sitting in the saddles. The other drills were the same that have been given earlier in the week.

The races were all good and closely contested. The quarter-of-a-mile race for the championship resulted in a dead heat between Jerome Buck of the New Jersey naval militia and L. Snedecor of the Seventh Regiment. These two will run again to-morrow evening. There were a few falls, but none resulted seriously.

Among those noticed in the boxes were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mrs. Kilduff and Mrs. Read of Erie, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell of Pittsburg, F. A. Martens, Dr. H. J. Mulford of Buffalo, Gen. McAlpin, Mrs. J. M. Young, Miss Way, Mrs. Friend, Miss Quindon, Miss Nichols, Miss Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Birdshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Post, T. W. Lewis, Miss Innes, the Misses Post, Charles Francis Stone, Jr., Hoffman K. Reynolds, Albert Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kelsan, Miss Hays, Major and Mrs. W. S. Patten, Miss Gillis, Miss Laing, Miss Mary Coppell, Miss Florence Coppell, B. M. Stumpf, Edgar H. Boothby, Asa Wardner, Arthur Coppell, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Capt. W. F. Carey, Capt. Isherwood, W. Nilson, M. Veit, Miss Long, Miss Strong, Miss Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Watson, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Col. Worth, Miss Worth, Dr. J. T. Sprague, Capt. and Mrs. Steadman.

The summaries of the events are as follows:

One Mile Novice Race, (semi-final heats).—First heat won by L. M. Gardner, Thirteenth Regiment, time—3:04. Second heat won by A. W. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, time—2:49 3-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race for the Championship, (semi-finals.)—First heat won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment; R. A. Miller, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, second, time—1:10. Second heat won by W. H. Owen, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, time—1:11.

Eight-Hundred-and-Eighty-Yard Run, (novice.)—Won by F. H. Romaine, Jr., Company D, Seventh Regiment; T. W. Cobb, Company B, Seventh Regiment, second; R. Hutcheson, Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, third; time—2:08.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. Howard Wells, Company G, Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., (75 yards;) W. A. Barker, Company E, Eighth Regiment, (25 yards,) second. Time—5:01 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) A. W. Smith, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, (100 yards,) second. Time—5:17 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards;) J. H. Covell, Company F, Seventh Regiment, (60 yards,) second. Time—4:57. Fourth Heat—Won by P. J. Engledrum, Company H, Ninth Regiment, (100 yards;) R. L. West, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—5:00. Fifth Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, (15 yards;) T. A. Dollard, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—5:14 3-5.

880 Yards, Go as You Please, Heavy Marching Order.—Won by E. W. Hjurberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; Wellington T. Kooh, Thirteenth United States Infantry, second; M. Fitzgerald, Thirteenth United States Infantry, third. Time—2:44 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Peter Engledrum, Company H, Ninth Regiment, (60 yards;) J. W. Judge Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second; B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:24.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by J. T. Norton and G. Schenker, Company C, Seventh Regiment, (3 yards;) C. S. Busse, Company F, and C. L. Jacquelin, Company B, Seventh Regiment, (scratch,) second; H. K. Zust, Company E, and F. C. Puffer, N. G. S., Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) third; L. C. Outcault and R. A. Solch, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Tandem Race, Championship National Guard.—Final Heat—Won by J. W. Judge and W. E. Mosher, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment; W. H. Owens and B. J. Keeler, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—5:05 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Charles S. Tate, Thirteenth Regiment, (13 yards;) E. D. Plate, Thirteenth Regiment, (12 yards,) second; W. B. Wenman, Company I, Seventh Regiment, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard Run, National Guard Championship.—Final Heat—A dead heat between Jerome Buck, First Naval Militia, New Jersey, and L. Snedecor, Company F, Seventh Regiment; George M. Sands, Company D, Seventh Regiment, third. Time—0:52 4-5.

The programme for this evening will be: Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run, half-mile bicycle race for championship of the Second Brigade, 220-yard hurdle race, half-mile bicycle handicap, 440-yard run, exhibition drill by Troop C, Brooklyn, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Clayton, and drill by Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, Capt. Dodd.

In connection with the tournament it has been proposed by Col. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to have a bicycle relay from Philadelphia to this city, the participants to be members of the National Guard or men of the Army of the United States, the start to be from Philadelphia at such hour as to bring the last relay into the Madison Square Garden about 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. This idea has been approved by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Management of the tournament, and at the suggestion of Gen. Howard Carroll, a twenty-dollar gold piece, freshly struck from the Philadelphia Mint, will be brought by the riders, and upon its delivery in the Garden will be presented by Gen. Carroll and Col. Corbin of the United States Army to Mrs. Miles, wife of the Major General commanding the land forces of the United States.

Piece of Granite Coping Fell.

A piece of granite coping fell from THE NEW YORK TIMES Building about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and striking an awning frame in front of A. Schulte's cigar store, bounded out upon the sidewalk. The stone came down with such force that it struck the sidewalk with a report like a pistol. Inspectors from the Department of Buildings were sent for and made an examination, finding that there was no danger of any more pieces falling.

Sues United States Rubber Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—Joseph Banigan began a suit for $45,000 to-day against the United States Rubber Company to recover an amount alleged to be due him as salary in the office of President of the company and member of the Executive Committee. He has attached about $30,000 in the hands of the Industrial Trust Company.

FOR AN UNDERGROUND ROAD

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS ADOPT A ROUTE.

From City Hall to King's Bridge and Bronx Park—Road May Be Extended to the Battery with Consent of Abutting Property Owners.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners passed a resolution yesterday adopting an underground route to One Hundred and Fourth Street, and from there, on the west side, to King's Bridge, and, on the east side, to Bronx Park. The route adopted ends at the City Hall. The board retained the power to change the route so as to provide for the continuance of the road to South Ferry under Broadway in case a majority of abutting property holders consent thereto. The resolution adopting the route was voted for by the Mayor, Alexander E. Orr, Charles S. Smith, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, and George L. Rives.

The routes adopted are in general the same as those printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 1, when the route was provisionally agreed to. The underground road will begin at a point near the intersection of Broadway and Park Row, thence under Park Row and Centre Street to a point near New Elm Street, thence under Elm Street to Lafayette Place to Eighth Street, thence under private property to Fourth Avenue, to Park Avenue, to Forty-second Street; thence under Forty-second Street to Broadway, to Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at One Hundred and Fourth Street.

At this point the route is divided into westerly and easterly branches. On the west the road goes under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence under Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, thence to Elwood Street, to King's Bridge Avenue, and easterly to Riverside Avenue, to a point near the present King's Bridge Station of the New York and Putnam Railroad.

On the east side, from One Hundred and Fourth Street, the route is to Central Park West, and thence to the intersection of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, under Lenox Avenue, to a point near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, thence curing east under private property to the Harlem River, and thence to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, under Third Avenue to Westchester Avenue, to the Southern Boulevard, to Bronx Park.

There will be a loop under City Hall Park. To One Hundred and Fourth Street there will be four tracks, and on the routes diverging there two tracks. The tracks will be of standard gauge. In the resolution is included a number of details as to the construction of the tunnel. Its height will not be less than thirteen feet, while the width will vary according to the sections of the city through which it will be constructed.

The general mode of operation will be by electricity, or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnel or on viaducts, and motors for long distances must be capable of making forty miles per hour.

DAUGHTER OF AN ENGLISH LORD

Found at Work in the Children's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Miss May Drummond, only child of Lord George Drummond, who came to this country in 1872 after marrying a scullery maid in the employ of his grandmother, Lady Capell of Whitfield, County Kent, England, has been found. Until Monday she lived with her mother and stepfather, Henry Masters, at 168 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and on Monday she secured employment at the Children's Hospital, 283 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. After the death of her father, who had lived in New York in poor circumstances, her mother married Henry Masters, a silver caster, and removed to Connecticut. Five years ago she came back to New York, and subsequently moved to Brooklyn. She was advised by some of her former husband's relatives that if she would surrender her rights to her daughter they would care for the child and give her an education. This the mother refused, and her husband sided with her, promising to do his best to give his stepdaughter an education. He sent her to the public schools and for one year to the High School.

A day or two ago a Mrs. Ford called on Percival G. Ullman, a lawyer of 1 State Street, who had been the legal adviser of Lord Drummond, and told him that she had met in England several relatives of the deceased man who were anxious to find his daughter. Mr. Ullman began inquiries and finally found Mrs. Masters. He will now take steps to establish Miss Drummond's rights to the estate of her father. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Ullman said he had no doubt of the validity of her claim. The estate, however, is entailed and is in litigation, so that there will be little for her to inherit.

Mrs. Masters said that her former husband was very reckless in the latter years of his life and was often in great need.

Miss Drummond said she did not care for the title of her father, but wanted her rights. She is satisfied with her present surroundings, but if there is any money due her in England she would do everything in her power to obtain it. Miss Drummond is seventeen years old. She will see Mr. Ullman to-day and take steps to prove her title to her father's estate.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a small dinner and cotillion this evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart of 125 East Thirty-seventh Street and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue gave small dinner parties last evening.

—Mrs. Samuel Sloan Jr., of 145 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a dinner party last evening to a number of this season's debutantes in honor of her niece, Miss Elsie Auchincloss.

—Mrs. Charles C. Pope of 310 East Fifteenth Street gave a dinner to twenty-four guests at her home last evening. It was followed by a private dance at Sherry's in honor of her daughter, Miss Pauline Martindale Pope.

—Mrs. Milward Adams of Chicago gave the first of a series of four lectures on "Physical Culture" before a fashionable company at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, 885 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

—The Students' Club will give its second dance of the season Wednesday evening at the Hotel Majestic under the patronage of Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. George Henry Smith, Mrs. Menthorne T. Brundage, Mrs. Louise M. Swart, Mrs. Joseph N. Collins, Mrs. Asa A. Alling, Mrs. Stephen R. Pickney, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. Henry Aplington, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, Mrs. Cord Meyer, and Archibald Turner.

—The Thursday Evening Club was entertained last evening at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, at 12 Washington Square North. A large company enjoyed a discourse in French by M. Maurice Lefevre, on French ballads. The music was interpreted by Mme. Théo, soprano, and M. Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

—Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson gave an elaborate dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at their residence, 414 Fifth Avenue, last evening. The drawing and dining rooms were profusely decorated with American Beauty roses and orchids, respectively. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Virginia Fair, Roman Baldwin, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Alphonso de Navarro, and Mr. Yznaga.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

A LIBRARY FOR BROOKLYN

DIRECTORS APPOINTED YESTERDAY BY MAYOR WURSTER.

A Reception to Andrew Carnegie, with Congratulatory Speeches—Discussions at a Conference of Librarians.

Brooklyn is to have a public library at last. The Brooklyn Library Association, chartered under the University Law of the State of New York to promote the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms in the city of Brooklyn, will see that this is accomplished, and to give the movement further stimulus arranged for a reception which was given Andrew Carnegie at the Academy of Music last night.

The stage and auditorium of the Academy were decorated with flowers and flags and a large audience was present. Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton read a letter from Mayor Wurster, stating that on account of serious illness it was impossible for him to be present, and appointing nine Directors of the proposed public Library, as follows: Charles A. Schieren, David A. Boody, Charles M. Pratt, David McWilliams, Willis L. Ogden, R. Ross Appleton, Herbert F. Gunnison, John M. Kiele, and J. Coleman Adams.

"The appointment of these Directors," said Mr. Appleton, "enables the city to accept donations, bequests, and contributions, for the Library which heretofore could not be done, although the law providing for the establishment of this Library was passed in 1892."

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, who presided, reviewed the history of the agitation for a public library, and dwelt upon the many future benefits.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. "Every community," said Dr. Storrs, "is weak, poor, and wretched if it have no books for public circulation. No business, enterprise, or culture can be expected without that, and democratic civilization is built up on the training that comes from free use of books."

The next address was delivered by Father E. W. McCarthy of St. Augustus's Church, who spoke of the many benefactions of Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie commented upon the large number of literary organizations interested in library work and paid especial tribute to the women for their share in this form of benevolence. He related how, when a boy earning $1.20 a week, he had always longed for books, and how he had resolved, should he ever come into a fortune, to help others in procuring what he had longed for in vain. He advised the citizens of Brooklyn to address a petition to the city for the purpose of securing an appropriation with which to lay the foundation of the library.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Library; F. B. Pratt of the Pratt Free Library, and Melvil Dewey, State Librarian, also spoke, after which an informal reception was held on the stage.

Librarians in Conference.

The evening meeting was the end of a day's session of men interested in library work. In the morning a joint meeting of the New York Library Association, the New York Library Club, and the Brooklyn Public Library Association was held at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. C. A. Nelson presided.

"What Librarians Should Read" was the main subject discussed. G. H. Baker, Librarian of Columbia College, said that a librarian should cultivate keen perceptive ability, so that a cursory glance at a book would at once make him familiar with its nature and desirability. The main thing, however, was that he be thoroughly acquainted with the history and literature of all subjects coming under his supervision. It is true this might lead to a certain superficiality, but this could not be avoided.

W. A. Bardwell of Brooklyn, A. E. Bostwick, and Wilbur Eames took part in the discussion.

Richard Jones, Regents' Literature Inspector of Albany, advised the organization of clubs and societies for the purpose of studying the classics more thoroughly than is being done at present.

W. P. Eastman read a paper on library progress in the State, and gave some interesting statistics of the increase in libraries during the past few years.

The following officers of the New York Library Association were elected: A. L. Peck, President; W. A. Bardwell, first Vice President; Miss Elizabeth B. Baldwin, Second Vice President; W. R. Eastman, Secretary, and J. Wing, Treasurer.

Death of Ferdinand Munch.

Funeral services for Ferdinand Munch, President of the Munch Brewing Company of Brooklyn, who died at his residence, 263 Vernon Avenue, Wednesday, will be held at the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr Munch died from a complication of diseases. He was one of the best-known German residents of Brooklyn, and was a member of at least thirty organizations. He was born in Harrison, N. J., thirty-four years ago, and settled in Brooklyn with his parents when he was four years old. He received his education in a private institution at College Point, L. I. After leaving school he became associated with his father in his business, and after the latter's death, about seven years ago, young Munch formed a stock company and became its President. He retired from active business a year ago on account of ill-health. In politics he was a Democrat. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Expert on Hoboken Water Supply.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday received from a committee of the Board of Trade the report of Expert George W. Rafter on the proposed water contract with the East Jersey Water Company. Mr. Rafter says the specifications prepared by the Street and Water Board were so contradictory, indefinite, and incomplete, that rational bidding was impossible; that the bids submitted were, therefore, incomplete; that better terms might be obtained if the city made proper plans and submitted proper specifications; that the area proposed by the East Jersey Company seems too small to insure always a full supply, and that the waters of the Passaic River can be filtered easily.

Brooklyn Democratic Club.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held a meeting at its clubrooms in Montague Street last evening and listened to the inaugural address of Gen. Horatio C. King, the newly-elected President. Gen. King said that Bryanism is not yet dead, and that it behooves every good Democrat to be on the alert. He referred to public officials. "We need men in our legislative halls, not puppets," he said, "and legislators, not phonographs."

Dr. Hall Considering His Call.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, who has been nominated to succeed Dr. Thomas L. Hastings as President of the Union Theological Seminary of this city, said yesterday that he was not prepared to announce his acceptance. He spoke warmly of his present congregation and of Brooklyn generally, but said he could not help being drawn to a field where he might have an influence in the training of ministers.

The Cab Drivers' Strike.

It was said yesterday at the office of the New York Cab Company that the injuries of Seguine, the new driver who was assaulted by a gang of union men, were more serious than it had been supposed. The news of the condition of Seguine apparently frightened the strikers, and yesterday they did not try to assault new drivers.

WM. G. WOOD'S EVIDENCE.

Accused of Forgery, He Testifies as to His Sanity.

William G. Wood was a witness yesterday in the examination as to his mental condition by a commission in lunacy. He said he had from time to time disposed of all the property left to him by his father, with the exception of that held by his wife. He began to sign his wife's name to notes in 1885. He thought he had a right to do this. He promised several times to stop it, but continued because he could not help it. Of the last of these notes Miss Kellard got few. He used the proceeds to speculate with.

Asked as to the propriety of signing his wife's name to these notes, he said he thought he did wrong, and would not do it again. He thought his wife had not treated him well in allowing him to be arrested and indicted. He admitted having followed Miss Kellard in a cab one night, saying he wanted to see what was going on. He denied having given her twenty-five pairs of diamond earrings in three weeks. He once went to Washington, D. C., with Miss Kellard. He had $1,000 with him, and returned in a few days with only 7 cents. He could not tell what he had done with the money.

Abner C. Thomas, counsel for Mrs. Wood, said he had seen a weakening in Wood's mind after the latter had come into the possession of his property.

COMMANDER M'GIFFIN ILL.

Suffering from Wounds Received in Battle of the Yalu.

Philo Norton McGiffin, formerly of the United States Navy, who commanded the Chinese vessel Chen Yuen in the memorable battle of the Yalu River, in September, 1894, when the Japanese gained a signal victory, is now in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street. The physicians will perform an operation on him soon.

Commander McGiffin was seriously wounded in the Yalu fight, a Japanese shell having burst close by him, some of the splinters lodging in his body. He returned to this country in 1895, and since September last he has lived in the house of Leon Weill, 40 West Forty-third Street, this city. Of late he has been afflicted with insomnia, and at a recent visit to him of his brother John, who came on from Little Washington, Pa., it was decided to call in Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, a physician of 58 West Forty-fifth Street, and on the doctor's advice Commander McGiffin was removed to the hospital. Dr. Hammond believes the affliction of Mr. McGiffin is due either to a bone splinter or the pressing on the brain of some extraneous matter. Since going to the hospital he has been quiet and shows signs of improvement.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greer—Whitely.

One of the prettiest midwinter weddings was that of Miss Marion Whitely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Whitely, to Christopher Meyer Greer, which was celebrated at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Kirby of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a brocaded ivory satin dress, trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle, and was secured to her coiffure by a diamond crown sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by two maids of honor, Miss Frances Phillips and Miss Desale Greer, sister of the bridegroom, who were attired in gowns of cream moire velour, covered with mousseline de soie. They wore large black velvet picture hats. The bridesmaids wore pale green moire velour, trimmed with ermine and mousseline de soie. They also wore black velvet picture hats, dressed with black plumes. They were Miss May Lyon, Miss Florence Geery, Miss Margarita Gray, Miss Ethel Howe, Miss Clara Lowther, and Miss Alice Watson.

The best man was George Greer, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Milton J. Whitely, a brother of the bride; George Lowther, Jr., Louis H. Greer, cousins of the bridegroom; Arthur Drake, Edward T. Paul, Alfred E. Drake, and Roland McClave. The church and house decorations were elaborate, and consisted of Bride and American Beauty roses, lilies, orchids, and palms. A reception and dinner for the immediate members of the family and most intimate friends followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Clark—Beckner.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Edwin Clark, a wealthy young business man of this city, and Miss Nanny Beckner, daughter of Judge Beckner of Winchester, late Congressman from the Tenth District, were married in the First Presbyterian Church at Winchester at 7 o'clock to-night. A special train on the Lexington and Eastern Railroad this afternoon carried the bridegroom and a large party of friends to Winchester.

The b

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

THE FREE HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Mr. Teller Raises the Sectional Issue —The Bill Making Sales of Oleomargarine Subject to State Laws Passed by the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) occupied the chair.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported.

The printing of 4,500 extra copies of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty and of 2,000 extra copies of the memorandum recently presented by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) as to the right of recognizing foreign Governments was ordered.

A bill for the classification of first-class and second-class Post Office clerks was introduced by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring the United States Civil Service Commission to inform the Senate whether the annual reports of the commission were forwarded to the President, and, if not, the reasons for the neglect.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to inquire into the agreement recently made by the managers of lines of steamers on the great lakes to maintain rates as established by the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered a resolution, which went over, reciting that certain of the Pacific railroad bonds have fallen due and are unpaid, and that, by reason of nonpayment, the property of the railroad companies became the property of the United States and now rightfully belongs to the United States; and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine into the matter and to ascertain whether either the Union or the Central Pacific Company has any lawful right or equity of redemption in such property.

The Free Homestead Bill Passed.

The House bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from Indians was taken up as the unfinished business and was advocated by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)

Teller Attacks the East.

Mr. Teller made an impassioned appeal for the passing of the bill. He said: "Mr. Platt speaks of $35,000,000 being involved in this measure. You waste more than that on your warships that rot in your harbors. You do that in order to protect the great Eastern seacoast. You do it at the demand of the great corporations who want to make ship armor and to build ships.

"The great danger to the Republic is not that you have too many farmers, but that you have too many men in factories, mines, and mills. The fathers of the Republic saw the danger. They said, 'we do not want to become a great manufacturing people, because the people who work in shops are not the men who carry forward liberty and law.' They are not the men who will be patriotic in every time of the country's distress. Every time that we call upon the American people we find the great agricultural body responding; and there is where our hope lies."

Mr. Allison Opposes.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) thought the bill too general in its character. As it passed the House it applied only to Oklahoma. Now it had been amended so as to make it apply to all lands acquired from Indians. He thought it ought to be limited so as to apply exclusively to those agriculturists who had gone to Oklahoma, attempted to make homes, and were unable to pay for them.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the bill, and Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) favored it.

After two final speeches in support of the bill by Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) and Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) the Senate at 4 o'clock began to vote. The amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, also an amendment offered to-day by Mr. Allison to insert the words "prior to the passage of this act" after the words "public lands acquired." The bill was passed; yeas, 35; nays, 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Brown, (Rep., Utah,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Washington,)—35.

Nays—Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) and Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,)—11.

Terms of the Bill.

The bill reads: "That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the public lands acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes who have resided or who shall hereafter reside, upon the tract, entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry. Provided, that the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands, in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws, shall remain in full force and effect. Provided, however, that all sums of money so released, which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States."

As soon as the Homestead bill was out of the way Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) moved to proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill to amend the act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The vote was: Yeas, 33; nays, 6; no quorum. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Gray, (Dem., Ga.,) and Teller, (Rep., Col.)

Mr. Morgan moved a call of the Senate, but Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) remarked that it was too late to attempt to get a quorum, and he moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate at 4:30 adjourned until Monday next.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

The Oleomargarine Bill Passed with Amendments—Private Pension Bills Passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A number of private pension and other minor bills were passed.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an estimate on the cost of putting the frigate Constitution in condition to make the journey from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, to be used as a naval museum.

A Senate bill similar to the one vetoed by President Cleveland providing for the payment to James M. Wilbur the amount due him for excess of patent tiling used by him in the construction of the New York Custom House and Post Office was called up by Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.) Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) made objection and the bill went over. A bill increasing to $50 the pension of Martha Custis Carter, widow of Rear Admiral S. P. Carter, United States Navy, went through without objection.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

The bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported was called up by Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) and discussed by Messrs. Cooper (Dem., Fla.,) and Tucker (Dem., Va.,) in opposition, and Messrs. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) and Morse (Rep., Mass.,) in favor of it.

The opposition was on the general ground that the bill provided an interference with the power of Congress to regulate Inter-State commerce. The right of a State to prevent the importation to its boundaries of a product which the laws of that State prohibited was the basis for the arguments in favor.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) maintained that under the present laws oleomargarine was imported into the States, the stamped covers removed, and the imitation sold as real butter by the retail dealers.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) vigorously protested against any attempt to shut oleomargarine out of the market entirely.

Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.,) supported the bill.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) contended that the bill was in opposition to that section of the Constitution guaranteeing the rights of every State in its relations with the others, and that if it were not for that provision this country would be split up into forty-five separate Governments.

Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.,) and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) against it.

Amendments Offered.

The first amendment was offered by Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) moved to strike out the last word in order to make a defense of the manufacturers of Massachusetts, against whose integrity insinuations had been made during the debate on the bill.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) contended that the bill granted discriminating powers to the States in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Tucker called for a division on his amendment, which "would completely disembowel the bill," to quote Mr. Grout, and it was lost—23 to 88.

An amendment was adopted providing that oleomargarine in transit should not be subject to the police power of any State through which it might pass.

An appeal for the bill was made by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.) He said the opposition to the bill came from the great cattle interests of Chicago and Kansas City, from Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift, who kept down the price of cattle to the injury of the farmers and stock raisers of the West.

A telegram from the Baltimore City Produce Exchange, in favor of the bill, was read at the request of Mr. Grout, who then moved the previous question, which was ordered.

An amendment providing that nothing in the act should be construed to forbid the sale of oleomargarine, except in such a manner as would advise customers of its real character, was agreed to. A motion for the third reading of the bill was carried by a rising vote—122 to 88. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of yeas 126, nays 96. The bill was then passed without division.

The President's message vetoing the bill to create a new judicial district in Texas was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) presented the Indian Appropriation bill. The House then, at 4:52, adjourned till to-morrow.

TEXAS COURT BILL VETOED.

A Number of Measures Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day returned to the House without his approval a bill "to constitute a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas and to provide for the holding of terms of court at Beaumont, Texas, and for the appointment of a clerk for said court."

The President's objection to the measure is that the proposed court is not needed.

The President has approved the act providing for the purchase of public lands for reservoir sites; the act for a railway bridge across Caddo Lake, in Louisiana; the act for a railway bridge across Black River, La., and acts granting pensions to the widows of Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, John L. Britton, Robert Smalls, Samuel Burrell, O. J. Clark, John Combs, and Armistead M. Rawlings; to Theresa Peebles, Mary C. Thompson, Phoebe Palmeter, Nell McNeil, Mary Martin, and Celestia R. Barry.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) has introduced to-day a bill providing for the establishment of a permanent census service under the charge of a Director of the Census, who shall have a salary of $6,000 per year.

Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) has introduced a bill removing the bar of limitations and allowing iron and steel manufacturers and importers to bring suit before the Court of Claims for recovery of excess of duties paid on steel blooms imported by them from 1879 to 1882.

A bill authorizing officers who served during the war of the rebellion in the regular army to bear the title and, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of their highest rank, has been reported to the Senate from the Military Affairs Committee.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1898, was yesterday reported to the Senate practically as it was passed by the House, the amount carried being increased by $3,000 to $23,129,344.

The New Chinese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Chinese Minister Yang Yü, called at the State Department to-day to announce that Wu Ting Fang had been appointed to succeed him, and that he had been promoted to Russia. He expected his successor late in March, at which time he should himself depart for St. Petersburg.

Minister Denby, at Pekin, has also reported to the department the appointment of Wu Ting Fang, who, he says, speaks English perfectly, having been admitted to the bar in London and subsequently practiced law before the English courts in Hongkong. Recently he has been legal adviser to Li Hung Chang.

Envious Inventors Objected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Carlisle has directed that the portraits of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, and Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the reaper, be not put upon the new ten-dollar silver certificate as contemplated by Superintendent Johnston of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The number of protests filed against the proposed plate was simply surprising to Treasury officials, who had no idea of the hornets' nest of rival inventors they were stirring up.

The Oregon to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The battleship Oregon left San Francisco last evening for Acapulco, Mexico, her commander, Capt. Howison, being under orders from the Navy Department to thoroughly test the endurance, steaming radius, and other cruising qualities of his ship under actual duty conditions.

Rider's Removal Asked For.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The State Board of Charities to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Managers of the Northern Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone to remove from office Edward G. Rider, the Superintendent of the institution. The board takes this action after an investigation of charges preferred against him by Mr. George L. Reynolds of 143 Division Avenue, Brooklyn. These charges allege that he was guilty of mismanagement and of conduct thoroughly unbecoming to a person having charge of an institution of this character.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets Practical Housekeepers choose now at bargain prices.
LONG CREDIT,
104 West 14th Street.

THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

Knights of Labor Indorse a Scheme for Solving It.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Congress of the State Knights of Labor, Assemblies to-day indorsed a scheme proposed by Delegate Fitzgerald of Brooklyn for the solution of the prison labor problem.

Mr. Fitzgerald would have prisoners confined in State penal institutions kept at work from one to three hours each day carrying granite blocks from one side of the prison yard to the other.

The remainder of the day he would have spent in the school room.

GEN. LEE'S SON AT WEST POINT.

The Case of His Dismisal and That of Philip S. Ward Reopened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Among the thirty cadets dropped from the Military Academy as the result of January examinations was George Mason Lee, fourth class, of Virginia, son of the American Consul General at Havana, who was found deficient in several studies. Secretary Lamont has reopened this case, together with that of Philip S. Ward, second class, of New York, similarly dropped, to the Academic Board for reconsideration, it being represented that there were extenuating circumstances in each instance. The decision of the board is final in such matters.

The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been made: Alden F. Brewster, Delafield, Wis.; Emerson R. Lewis, Plantsville, Conn.; Felix S. Byrne, alternate, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Milo C. Bort, Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Walter F. Sellers, alternate, Anadako, Oklahoma.

WANTS THE DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

A Test to be Made of the Oklahoma System of Decisions.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Jan. 14.—Caspar W. Whitney of New York has filed a suit in the District Court of Oklahoma to set aside his wife's divorce, which was granted here just one year ago. Whitney's petition alleges that Mrs. Annie G. Whitney came to Oklahoma some time in 1894, and after a three months' stay sued for divorce, which was granted two days afterward, and on the next day she packed her trunk and left for New York, having been in the Territory only one hundred days. The husband charges that his wife obtained her divorce by fraud and perjury.

This will be a test case, and if it is decided in favor of the plaintiff, as many good lawyers say it will be, hundreds of people all over this country will not be divorced who think they are, and many of them will be guilty of bigamy. Mrs. Whitney has married again, and will fight the case.

A TUMOR FROM A VALUABLE DOG

An Operation Performed on J. Pierpont Morgan's Lady Christopher.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Jan. 14.—Lady Christopher, one of J. Pierpont Morgan's prize collies in the Cragston Kennels, was operated on to-day, and a tumor, which weighed nearly ten pounds, was removed from her right side. The operation was a delicate one. It was performed by Dr. G. W. Flood, a specialist. Lady Christopher was under the influence of ether for two hours. The tumerous growth covered the floating ribs and abdominal wall.

Lady Christopher is a direct descendant of the famous Roslyn Wilkes, who committed suicide by remaining under water in a pond adjoining the kennels about a year ago. She has taken a large number of prizes in the collie class at all the exhibitions which have been given during the past few years. She is Mr. Morgan's favorite, and whenever he comes to Highland Falls she accompanies him in all his rambles.

"Bob" Armstrong, who has charge of the kennels, telegraphed Mr. Morgan that the operation was a success. Lady Christopher is valued at $3,500.

MILL BUSINESS VERY POOR.

Talking of Curtailment of Production in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—There is every prospect that New England is on the verge of another mill curtailment, although not to as large an extent probably as occurred during last Summer. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Treasurer of the Amoskeag Mills, says:

"Business has been so bad the past few weeks that a curtailment of production seems almost necessary. The Fall River mills appear to be the greatest sufferers, but all lines are suffering from overproduction. I am in hopes of some improvement in the Spring, but as yet there are no signs of any, and it certainly should be apparent by this time. The great demand for our wheat is a very favorable sign, and should help the situation. The situation is, however, a poor one. The impoverishment of the country prevents the people from using goods of which they were formerly large consumers, and in consequence we have an overproduction in all commodities. The only remedy apparent is the curtailment in production, and I think it will have to come shortly in some of the mills which have been unable to sell their goods.

"If a curtailment is made each mill will probably take its own course. Some mills may think it cheaper to shut down entirely for a time, while others may think it cheaper to keep running on forty hours or less a week."

Burning of Leland Castle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Leland Castle, one of the finest buildings in lower Westchester County, was destroyed by fire this morning. One fire last night damaged the building to the extent of $15,000, and the last fire did damage that will amount to about $50,000. It is thought both fires were started through defective flues. The Leland Castle, which was built of marble, was erected in 1857 by Cyrus Leland, the hotel man. It was one of the landmarks of the Sound. The property is now owned by Adrian Iselin, Jr. It has been occupied lately by Miss A. E. Morse of Boston, and has been used for a private school.

Want No More Duty on Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The Manufacturers' Association, composed of the leading business men of this city, is circulating a petition among coal consumers, and has obtained many signatures thereto, asking Congress not to increase the duty on coal to 75 cents a ton. The petition sets forth that most of the coal imported into this country is consumed in California, and the proposed increase from 40 cents to the old McKinley rate would work great hardship to California manufacturers and other consumers who depend upon cheap fuel to carry on their enterprises at a profit.

New Jersey Agricultural Board.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture elected the following officers to-day: President—D. D. Denise of Freehold; Vice President—Prof. F. B. Voorhees of New Brunswick; Secretary—Franklin Dye of Trenton; Treasurer—William R. Lippincott of Fellowship; Executive Committee—Dr. Joseph B. Ward of Lyon's Farms, Theodore F. D. Baker of Bridgeton, and Henry F. Bodine of Locktown.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EITHER HOUSE.

A Large Number of Bills Introduced in the Senate and Assembly— More Time Wanted by the Greater New York Commission.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The only breeze in the Senate to-day was afforded by an objection to the reference of Senator Guy's bill prohibiting discrimination by railroads in rates to New York State ports.

Senator Lamy wanted the bill to go to the Canals Committee, and Senator Raines desired that it be sent to the Railroad Committee. Being defeated in this, Senator Raines asked that the bill be sent to the Judiciary Committee, but was again defeated, 17 to 18.

Before adjournment Senator Ellsworth announced the joint Republican caucus, to be held in the Assembly Chamber at 8:30 o'clock to-night, to select a candidate for United States Senator.

Senator Cantor asked what was the necessity for a caucus. "You may just as well proceed to an election next Tuesday without this formality, unless it be to gratify the Choate boomers who are in town."

Senator Higbie introduced the Richmond County Police Reorganization bill, which is similar in all respects to that of last year, except that it obviates the Constitutional objections which made it inoperative. It provides for a police board of two members, who shall not be of the same political party. The Commissioners are to be named by a board consisting of the County Judge, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney, and shall hold office for three years.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Raines—Amending the public education act relating to the duties of Trustees in caring for school property.

Senator Weiman—Prohibiting printing in State prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, or other State institutions, except such printing as may be required in the institution where the work is done.

Senator Page—Relative to the payment of Supreme Court Justices in the Appellate Division of the First Department.

Senator Ford—Providing for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in New York and Brooklyn across the North and East Rivers by pneumatic tubes.

Senator Page—Relative to the control of certain streets in New York by the Department of Public Parks; also ratifying the laying out of a public park at One Hundred and Seventh Street and St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, in New York City.

Senator Page—In relation to the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme Court, First District.

Senator Malby—Amending the code of civil procedure relative to the control of infants by guardians.

Senator Mullin—Providing for the representation of New York State at the Nashville (Tenn.) exhibition, and appropriating $12,000.

Senator Page—For the protection of public parks in New York.

Senator Burns—Appropriating $50,000 for the completion of buildings at Sing Sing Prison.

Senator Malby—Amending the insurance law relating to assessments by town and county co-operative insurance companies.

Senator Guy—Providing for the erection by the State of grain elevators at Buffalo and appropriating $8,000.

Senator Cantor—The Robbins Assembly bill of last year, which was prepared by Attorney General Hancock, with a view of dissolving the coal trust. The bill applies to all similar combinations as well. This is the bill which Gov. Morton refused to sign after it was passed by the Legislature last year.

Senator Cantor—Prohibiting the selling of policy slips, as well as lottery tickets.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Request for More Time for the Greater New York Commission— Many New Bills Introduced.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—During the first reading of bills Speaker O'Grady interrupted the Clerk, and cautioned the Sergeant at Arms that he would hold him responsible for the presence on the floor of any persons not authorized to be there.

A resolution was read from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York asking for an extension of time to report for the commission which has the drafting of the Greater New York charter in charge. A motion of Mr. Austin of New York that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Cities was opposed by Mr. Finn, who maintained that an immediate vote on the question should be taken. The Democratic leader asserted that once the communication was sent to the Cities Committee it would never see the light of the Assembly Chamber again. Mr. Finn finally withdrew his objection, and the reference to the Cities Committee was agreed to.

A report of the Children's Aid Society was handed down, as well as a communication from Secretary of State Palmer, notifying the Assembly of the resignation of Seth Low as a member of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission. The annual report of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home was also submitted.

Mr. Tupper of Broome, in announcing the joint legislative caucus for the naming of a United States Senator, was questioned by Mr. Roche of New York if Independent Republicans would be admitted to its deliberations. Speaker O'Grady informed Mr. Roche that all Republicans were welcome.

Mr. Armstrong of Monroe created some merriment by suggesting that all who were not satisfied to attend the Republican caucus could attend that of the minority, and assist in naming the candidate.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Whiner asking that the House express to the United States Senate its sympathy with Cuba in its conflict with Spain, and requesting that it recognize the belligerency of the former. The resolution was made a special order for Monday night.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Myers—Requiring savings banks to annually notify depositors by mail of all balances standing to their credit.

Mr. Bondy—Providing that street surface electric cars shall be vestibuled from Nov. 1 to April 1.

Mr. Schulum—Authorizing local excise boards to license cigarette sellers at $50 each.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that all sums due to truckmen or cartmen for the carriage of merchandise shall be treated as wages.

Mr. Parshall—Concerning collection of arrearages and unpaid taxes in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Parshall—Appropriating $25,000 for the construction of a bridge over Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn, at West Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Myers—Prohibiting the assignment and sub-letting of public contracts.

Mr. Abell—Authorizing the issuance of bonds by the City of Brooklyn to be used in compensating the County Clerk of Kings for certain services.

Mr. Brennan—Punishing by fine of $250 any parson performing the functions of a lawyer, not legally admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Soper—Relating to the improvement of Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Sanger—Making it a misdemeanor to tamper with the registry rolls of voters.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of Brooklyn to adjust any tax claims the late town of Gravesend may have against the city.

Mr. Sanger—Repealing Section 247, Laws 1895, relative to the lawful possession and sale of game.

Mr. Horton—Amending the public health law, appointing two Inspectors for each inspection district identical with the Fourth Judicial District, at a salary of $2,500, to inspect lager beer, ale, and porter.

Mr. Mazet—Relative to the jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Public Works, giving to it exclusive control of West Eighty-sixth Street, from the west side of the Boulevard to the Hudson River, New York City.

Mr. Sullivan—Requiring private bankers in any city having a population of 15,000 or more to deposit with the Controller of the State the sum of $15,000 or a bond for that amount on or before the 1st of February in each year.

Mr. Schulum—Providing that a stock corporation shall not pay to its officers more than a certain per cent. of the capital stock per annum as salary.

Mr. Hughes—To abolish the office of Justice of the Peace and Justices' courts in the City of Brooklyn, and to create in their place local inferior courts of civil jurisdiction in Kings County.

Mr. McKnight—Appropriating $10,000 for enlarging the State armory at Flushing, L. I.

Mr. Husted—Appropriating $50,000 for the completion of buildings at Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting the construction of an electric railway on Newkirk Avenue, in Brooklyn, unless the consent of a majority of the property owners be obtained.

Mr. Pratt—Appropriating $70,000 for an addition to the State Normal School Building at New Paltz.

Mr. Perkins—Establishing an additional court of criminal jurisdiction in Kings County, General Sessions.

Mr. Wilson—Prohibiting the stringing or maintenance of wires or cables above ground on Grand Avenue, between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Steiner—Fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent.

Mr. Abell—To provide for the opening of streets and other improvements in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing Assemblyman Forrester of Kings County to be admitted to the bar without passing the Regents' examination for law students.

Mr. Roehr—Providing that mats made by convict labor shall be branded.

Mr. Lewis—Ratifying the transfers of real estate belonging to infants prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

Mr. Emmett—Compelling suburban railroads running out of cities having a population of over 250,000 to issue ticket books containing fifty trip tickets for family use at a price not to exceed 1¼ cents for each mile.

Mr. Parshall—Amending the transportation corporations law providing that the limitation of capital shall not apply to a company engaged in inter-State commerce.

Mr. Scherer—Appropriating $500,000 to continue work of construction on the State Capitol building by day's labor.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District and of the Appellate Division appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court or transferred to the Supreme Court in that district and of the New York City Court of General Sessions shall be $1,200 each.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Pope Will Not Interfere.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—It is stated that Abbé Proulx, who was sent to Rome by Premier Laurier to have the settlement of the Manitoba school question ratified by the Vatican, has returned without having accomplished his mission. The Pope, it is said, declined to ratify the settlement, and left the Bishops of Quebec and the Dominion free to pursue what they regard as the right course. The views of the Bishops, it is understood, will be made known in a statement which will be read in all Roman Catholic churches next Sunday.

A National Bank Closing.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 14.—The City National Bank yesterday notified its depositors to come and get their money, as the bank was going out of business. The bank was organized six years ago with a capital stock of $100,000, all paid. During the last eighteen months business has been very dull, and stockholders decided that their money could be more profitably invested. About $40,000 was paid to depositors yesterday.

Olga Nethersole's Trouble Is Quinsy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Olga Nethersole's physician has decided that the throat trouble with which the actress has been confined to her room here since Sunday is quinsy. It is probable that she will not be able to resume work before next week under the most favorable circumstances.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Winter's Piercing Winds have no Terrors for those who Use it. A grand family remedy. Refuse substitutes offered by Druggist or Grocer. Pamphlet sent by

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES TO-DAY.

The Big Contest Will Be in the Thirty-third District.

The Tammany primaries will be held to-day. The big contest will be in the Thirty-third Assembly District, where Nicholas J. Hayes, Louis Davidson, and their friends are seeking to wrest the leadership from ex-Police Justice Burke and Civil Justice Fallon and their friends. There was almost as much excitement in the district last night as there would be on the eve of an election. Each side was charging that the other proposed to vote Republicans at the primary.

The fight is so hot that friends have become estranged, and many of them will not speak to each other.

The Hayes people were claiming yesterday that some of Mr. Burke's friends had caused the United States mails to be delayed. The managers of the Hayes faction have been sending out circulars and complaint was made to Postmaster Dayton that a letter carrier left 150 of these circular letters on the bar of John H. Cusack's saloon, at First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. When the bartender called Mr. Cusack's attention to them he sent them at once to the saloon of Christopher Nooney, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Mr. Cusack is one of Mr. Burke's followers, and did not want the letters in his place. Mr. Nooney is a Hayes man, and sent his bartender out to deliver the letters to their owners, so it is alleged. It is further claimed that while the bartender was so engaged another letter carrier took the letters away from him, after threatening him with arrest. Postmaster Dayton is investigating the case.

The primary in the Thirty-third District will be held from 2 to 9 P. M., and this will also be the case in the regular primaries in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. In these districts the Purroy faction will hold primaries of their own from 7 to 9 P. M.

Respecting the visit Richard Croker paid Henry D. Purroy Wednesday afternoon Mr. Purroy said yesterday:

"I have nothing to state as to what Mr. Croker said to me when he called at my office and saw me privately. But I have no hesitation in saying that I told him that nothing on earth could now or hereafter induce me to recede from the stand which I had publicly and deliberately taken of trying to arouse New York against being ruled from abroad by means of a smirched carpetbagger from Buffalo, against whose weak deputy leadership I had quietly but firmly and consistently protested for nearly a year and a half, or ever since Mr. Croker had influenced his being placed in charge.

"I see by to-day's papers that Mr. Croker at a political club last night reiterated the statement that he is absolutely out of active politics, and then followed the statement up by promptly decapitating Alderman Wund and Assemblyman Corrigan without consulting my friend Mr. Sheehan."

Mr. Purroy sang for the reporters a verse of the song he has composed by way of an attack on Mr. Sheehan. This took place in his office in the Court House. He composed the words and music himself. Mr. Purroy proposes that his followers shall sing this song at his primaries.

Stirred Up by Mr. Croker's Speech.

Richard Croker's remarks at the Tammany Central Club Wednesday night to the effect that Alderman Wund and Assemblyman Corrigan had served so long that they ought to quit and give way to younger men stirred up the Tammany politicians yesterday. They took Mr. Croker's remarks to be general, and to apply not only to Messrs. Wund and Corrigan, but to men in other districts who have been frequently nominated and elected. Alderman Wund, who said Wednesday night that he approved of Mr. Croker's remarks, said yesterday that he never heard of a case of such uncalled-for interference, and that while he did not intend to run for Alderman again he did not like the idea of being ordered out. "Mr. Croker," he said, "while stating that he is out of politics, comes into my district and interferes in its affairs without anybody asking him to do so. It was entirely uncalled for. I don't know what he had in view. Perhaps he could think of nothing else to talk about."

LABOR LEADERS KILLED.

William Ferguson and James McKenna Were Asphyxiated Together.

William Ferguson, Secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, who lived at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and James McKenna, a prominent member of that union, were found asphyxiated by illuminating gas at an early hour yesterday morning in a room in Singler's Hotel, at 70 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Ferguson had been separated from his wife, but President Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 scouted the idea of suicide, and said his books were all right.

He came to this city in 1881 from Scranton, Penn., and joined No. 6. In 1889 he was sent as a delegate to the convention of the International Typographical Union in Denver, and the following year he was elected Secretary of No. 6. He held the office continuously until his death.

McKenna also was an active union man, and at the convention of the International Typographical Union in Boston, in 1891, he was elected First Vice President of the union. He served on the Executive Committee of No. 6, and at one time owned The Union Printer, which in 1892 he sold to Whitelaw Reid through John Milholland. Of late he was an agent for the Empire Typesetting Machine Company.

Your Newsdealer

Will serve you regularly with THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Book stores generally take subscriptions, and newsdealers serve it regularly at residences.

More than seven hundred thousand copies are sold monthly.

$1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

WANAMAKER'S

People of taste cannot fail to be interested in the Dazzling Assembly. It is on the third floor.

Many a well furnished house has one or more rooms that impress the eye unpleasantly for lack of a proper Table Cover.

Think a little. Are there such in your house? If yes, then the following is for you:

We keep very fine German Jute Velour Table Covers. A few days since we increased our stock by a large purchase very cheap. This brought down prices, thus:

Eight quarters, from $12 to $7.
Eight by ten quarters, from $15 to $8.50.
Eight by twelve quarters, from $19 to $11.50.

We urge these more on account of elegance than cheapness—but they are cheap.

Red, gold, green, olive in the best furnishing shade.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bicycles

Continental Bicycles are sold at Fifty Dollars, and they rank with the best. All patterns of '97. Up-to-date methods bring

you up-to-date wheels at a fair price. A fair price pays for the machine. An unfair price compels you to pay for a trademark and stuff that adds nothing to the value of the wheels.

Also, for such as may desire, we have Continent Bicycles at $37.50.

Both are exclusive Wanamaker trade-marks. Various colors, all with highest grade Hartford single tube tires.

Keystone Bicycles for juveniles, 20, 24 and 26 in., finely finished, $25 and $30.

Character and the Wanamaker guarantee with every Bicycle.

Basement.

Summer Silks

Augmented every day.

Rumchunda, Habutai, Shanghai.

English, French and American printings.

The top-lofty English from David Evans; the great variety of French and American and Chinese. Scores of colors and patterns. Price range, 75c to to $1.50.

Modest Habutai in stripes of pink, lilac, green, gray, at 35c.

The tide rises in Silk sales—just as expected. Shoppers know a good stock.

Rotunda.

The White Fair

The selling of Muslin and Cambric Underwear goes merrily on. Quality, quantity and prices make this half-yearly sale one of great significance to all women.

GOWNS
At 38c—Of muslin, 5 styles, plaited yoke, trimmed with cambric ruffles, others V and high necks, trimmed with embroidery.
At 50c—Of muslin, 4 styles, high neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
At 75c—Of muslin and cambric, some trimmed with Valenciennes lace, Empire shape; others high neck, trimmed with embroidery.

DRAWERS
At 15c—Of muslin, deep hem and 3 plaits.
At 25c—Of muslin, extra quality, deep hem and plaits.
At 35c—Of muslin and cambric, trimmed with embroidery, some with umbrella ruffle.

SILK PETTICOATS
At $3.75—Of striped taffeta, deep Spanish ruffle, lined with cambric, bound with velveteen.
At $4.50—Of changeable glace silk, umbrella ruffle.
At $5—Of black and changeable taffeta silk, umbrella ruffle corded.
Silk Petticoats on second floor only.

Petticoats

Six hundred black sateen Petticoats, with one, two and three ruffles, are to go at FIFTY CENTS each.

Knit Petticoats, cream color, crochetted edges, TWENTY CENTS.

Night Shirts

This morning 1,200 fresh Domet Flannel Night Shirts go on sale at Fifty Cents. Their predecessors have made their reputation. The mere announcement will settle the lot.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

BILL FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inspection of Beer Proposed—Protection of New York City Parks—State Roads—Water, Electric, and Gas Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Horton to-day introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the State of text books for use in the schools.

The bill provides "that the school authorities of the several cities, villages, and school districts of this State, may purchase text books and other necessary school supplies for use in public schools of their districts as such new text books and supplies are required in addition to those at present in use in the hands of pupils or owned by the school districts, out of the school fund of the district, and when so procured the necessary books and school supplies shall be furnished free of cost for use in the schools of such districts.

"A text book shall not be changed oftener than once in five years, except upon a three-fourths vote of the local Boards of Education or other authorities.

"After Sept. 1 next all text books and necessary school supplies used in the common schools of this State shall be purchased by the State from money annually appropriated by the Legislature for such purpose. Such text books and necessary school supplies shall be selected by the School Trustees, Boards of Education, or other persons or bodies performing the functions of such board in the several cities, villages, and school districts of the State to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"The money appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this bill shall be expended by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the vouchers of the School Trustees, Boards of Education, or other persons or bodies; but such expenditures for any school district, city, or village shall not be in excess of the pro rata share of the money so appropriated of such district, city, or village, to be determined by such Superintendent in accordance with the number of children of school age residing in such school district, city, or village."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Governor's Ideas to be Embodied in a Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to prepare a bill which will carry out the civil service reform ideas expressed by Gov. Black in his first message.

The message is before the committee, and one member of that body told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that he supposed a bill would be prepared which, should it become a law, will put "less starch" into the service, as suggested by Gov. Black.

Assemblyman Orion L. Forrester of Kings County to-day presented a bill which proposes more radical changes than have ever been put into one bill before. It is in advance even of the ideas of Abraham Gruber on this subject.

Mr. Forrester proposes that appointing officers shall prepare and promulgate rules for conducting examinations for places under the Civil Service, and "shall determine whether the service for the appointment to which the examination is had admits practically of a competitive examination."

Provision is made specifically that the officers who are to do the appointing shall conduct the examinations; also that no one shall be examined who is after a position which pays less than $2 a day.

Some members who have given study to the question have been preparing a bill which proposed to rest the interpretation of the Constitution in the courts at once, without any attempt on the part even of the Legislature of the Governor or Civil Service Board to pass upon the question. No one, until Mr. Forrester presented his bill, had proposed to put this interpreting power into the hands of the appointing officers.

PROTECTION OF PARKS.

A Bill to Regulate the Use of Roadways.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The bill which Senator Page introduced to-day for the protection of New York City public parks provides "that no road, street, or driveway passing through, upon, or over any public park on Manhattan Island above Fifty-ninth Street, in the City of New York, shall, within the boundaries of such park, be used for any purpose or requirement other than for park purposes and requirements, and for the pleasure and comfort of the people; and no vehicles, laden or unladen, other than pleasure vehicles, shall be allowed upon such portion of said roads, streets, or driveways as described above, except such vehicles as are in the service of the Park Department for park purposes, or employed by said department for park requirements, and excepting all ambulances, vehicles belonging to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and vehicles and apparatus belonging to the Fire and Police Departments, or to the National Guard.

"This act shall not affect sunken transverse roads now existing in Central Park."

The New York City Park Department is to carry out the provisions of the law, which is to take effect June 1 next.

FOR STATE ROADS.

A Bill Appropriating $500,000 for Expenditure by a Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Brennan to-day introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 from the State Treasury for a system of new State roads and the improvement of old ones.

The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint three citizens of the State of New York to act in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor in drawing up a plan for a system of roads throughout the State of New York, which plan, when submitted to the Superintendent of Public Works, shall be used by him in carrying out the purposes of the act.

Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

The work provided for shall be carried out under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, supervised by the commission provided for.

PNEUMATIC TUBE BILL.

Regulation of the New York and Brooklyn Enterprise.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill which proposes changes in the law authorizing the construction of a pneumatic tube for transmission of packages between New York and Brooklyn.

It names the company controlling this service as the New York Parcel Dispatch Company. All work it may undertake in the way of construction is to be under the supervision of the Commissioner of City Works in New York, and in Brooklyn the plans must first be approved by the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works.

Provision is made that the Rapid Transit Commissioners shall have absolute jurisdiction over any tunneling or laying of pipes in or under any street which may be used by the contemplated rapid transit system.

Electricity may be used as a motive power, and trustees of any bridge over the Harlem or East River may allow the tubes to be carried on such bridge if they see fit.

To Improve Riverside Drive.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Riverside Drive Extension Association of New York City was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State to promote the development of that part of the territory included in New York City which lies north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and west of the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue, to cause surveys of the territory to be made, to procure streets, roads, avenues, parks, or public places to be opened and laid out, grades to be established, and viaducts, causeways, or bridges to be constructed, &c. The Directors are Robert J. Hoguet, William Milne Grinnell, Francis M. Jencks, Newell Martin, and Charles Y. E. Gallup, all of New York City.

Inspection for Beer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Pure Beer bill, introduced to-day by Assemblyman Horton, is almost similar to that introduced by Senator Ford last year. The standard of test provided is the same as was contained in Mr. Ford's bill. Mr. Horton's bill provides for four inspection districts identical with the judicial departments of the State.

The State Board of Health is to appoint two Inspectors for each district, to serve for five years, at a salary of $2,500 each. Beer must not be sold until it is over six months old.

Proposed Gas Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Dudley to-day introduced a bill providing for a State Water, Electric, and Gas Commission, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor. The board shall have general supervision of electric, water, and gas companies.

Assemblyman Cullen to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Mayor of Brooklyn of an Inspector of Gas at a salary of $7,500, the Inspector to appoint three assistants at a salary of $2,500. They are to see that the gas supplied in Brooklyn is up to the standard.

Board of Surgeons for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Forrester to-day introduced a bill providing that after May 1 there shall be a Board of Physicians and Surgeons in Brooklyn, to be appointed by the Mayor, to perform the services now performed by the surgeons connected with the city department. The board is to consist of a Chairman and nine competent physicians and surgeons. The Chairman is to receive a salary of $2,500 and the other members $2,000 each.

Real Estate Auction Sales.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Austin to-day introduced a bill providing that the reserve sales at auctions shall be properly advertised and announced before the sale, and providing that an auctioneer shall forfeit his license where a "fake" sale shall be established.

Married Women as Teachers.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—A bill was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Forrester permitting the employment in New York and Brooklyn as a teacher or Principal or assistant or substitute any female under the age of fifty years having a husband living.

Stands for Truckmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Leonard to-day introduced a bill authorizing the granting of permits for the erection of stands within stoop lines in New York City for use by truckmen.

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Excess of the Former Very Large in the Year 1896.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of December, 1896, and during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

December, 1896, $117,227,102; December, 1895, $92,529,117. Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1896, $1,005,878,417; twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1895, $824,880,136.

In December last the excess of exports over imports was $59,271,093, and in December, 1895, $30,328,070. During the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was $325,322,184, and the excess for the preceding year was $23,190,789.

In December, 1896, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $2,166,415, and during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1896, the excess of imports over exports was $49,023,594. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1896, was $50,514,759.

DIDN'T WEAR SHORT SKIRTS.

Members of the Health Culture Club Were Called to Account.

Scarcely one of the eighty women who attended the meeting of the Health Culture Club, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, yesterday wore skirts that did not sweep the ground, although it was regular short-skirt weather, and the encouragement of that costume is the prime object of the club.

The remissness of the members was the subject of remark by the President of the club, Mrs. E. Christine Lumsdon, who said: "A visitor here this afternoon has expressed surprise at seeing no short skirts. I myself think it is really shocking that you have all so failed to have the courage of your convictions, especially on such a wet, snowy day as this. The skirts should be six inches from the ground to-day, and in ordinary weather three. I know I have on a long skirt myself to-day, but it's the only one I possess. I mean to wear a short one at the next meeting of the club, and all who do not may expect to be fined 10 cents each. Let the skirt be three inches from the ground, and if it's a day like to-day wear bicycle costumes."

The principal address was that of Mrs. A. G. Ham of Mount Vernon, who spoke of the short skirt as a help to health.

Mrs. Emelie Neidlinger gave a talk on "The Divine Law of Opposition" as exemplified in the motions of the human body. Miss Elnora Rousseau recited a poem on the minuet, giving examples of the dance between the verses. The Cecilia Quartet, composed of women, sang an aria, and the President announced that notice of the filing of the certificate of the club's incorporation had been received from Albany.

An Old Man Frozen to Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The body of Robert Duncan was yesterday found by William Williamson in a field near Livingston Park, frozen stiff and with a quantity of snow over it. On Dec. 30 Duncan left his home, 49 John Street, this city, to get some medicine for his wife, who is feeble and an invalid. That was the last seen of him alive. He had gone in the direction of the druggist's, but the cold had evidently overcome him, and he was frozen. Duncan was seventy years old, and well known in this city.

A Liberal Gain in England.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Fell Peaso, Liberal, member of the House of Commons for the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire, North Riding, was held Tuesday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Alfred E. Pease, Liberal, who received 5,508 votes, against 4,080 cast for Major Ropner, the Conservative candidate. The result of the polling shows a Liberal gain of 641 over the vote cast in the last general election.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Library Luxuries.
Bookcases . . . $7.00

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

UNION PACIFIC PROPOSAL BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

Government Counsel Ordered to File Cross Bills in the Foreclosure Proceedings in the Western States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Late this afternoon information reached the capital that the Union Pacific proposition is formally before the President, who has given it favorable consideration, and will direct ex-Gov. Hoadly, special Government counsel in the Pacific Railroad case, to enter an appearance on behalf of the Government by filing cross bills in the pending foreclosure, commenced in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and other Western States.

It is understood that such action will be taken before the end of the month, and the court proceedings will be pushed along in conformity with the Reorganization Committee's proposition, which contemplates an early final judgment of the whole business. This programme does not include the Central Pacific. In this connection it may be said that report is afloat this afternoon that Huntington is soon to be superseded as President of the Central Pacific by Gen. Hubbard, and the control of the property wrested absolutely from the man who has been its Director for more than thirty years. It looks as though the wonderful old man would soon have to give way to a successor.

Huntington had trouble getting himself re-elected President of the Central Pacific the last time. Since then the opposition is said to have been strengthened both among stockholders and bondholders.

PACIFIC DEBT SETTLEMENT.

The House Committee Favors the Commission Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed that a sub-committee consisting of five members should be appointed to draft a bill for a commission to be composed of members of the Cabinet, who should have power to settle the indebtedness of all the bond-aided railways, including the Sioux City and Pacific, to the Government, subject to the approval of the President. The sub-committee consists of Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.)

A Southern Railroad Sold.

ROME, Ga., Jan. 14.—The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad has been sold for $500,000 to Simon Borg & Co. of New York, agents for the first mortgage bondholders. The lien of the purchasers against the property amounted to $370,000. The road will be thoroughly reorganized, and Eugene Jones, receiver, probably will be retained as General Manager.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—President James McCrea and the other corporate officers of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company have been re-elected.

—William H. Bancroft, who was General Superintendent of the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railway, is to be the General Manager of the reorganized Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad yesterday United States Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland was re-elected President, with John V. Giles and R. D. Allwood as Vice President and Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

—The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad was sold on Tuesday at Rome, Ga., for $500,000 to Simon Borg & Co. of this city, agents for the bondholders. The road is to be reorganized and a bond issue of $2,000,000 has been arranged for. Eugene E. Jones, the receiver, will be General Superintendent.

—E. D. Smith & Co. have the contract to construct the subway for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in Philadelphia. About $1,000,000 will be spent. The work will be from Twenty-second and Hamilton Streets to Thirteenth Street. Contracts are to be awarded for the permanent tracks, freight sheds, and a hydraulic lift at Sixteenth Street.

—The New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company was incorporated yesterday. It is to operate a street surface electric road nine miles long from Highland, N. Y., along the turnpike to New Paltz. The capital is $10,000. Directors—Irish H. Douglass, G. H. Herman, Paul Shiffer, Charles G. M. Thomas, James F. Reid, Joseph H. Devoe, George E. Woods, Henry M. Brundage, and William G. Hoyt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—The Missouri Legislature has extended an invitation to W. J. Bryan to visit Jefferson City and make an address.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Controller Eckels has gone to Chicago to sign the first dividend checks of the Illinois National Bank, which recently failed.

SCHENECTADY, N. J., Jan. 14.—O. C. French, aged forty-nine, agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, was killed last night in jumping from a freight train.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Controller of the Currency to-day appointed John B. Atwater receiver of the Columbia National Bank, at Minneapolis, Minn., which recently failed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Edward James, convicted of the murder of Charles Carrington, was sentenced this morning to imprisonment for life at hard labor in Auburn Prison.

PORTLAND, Mich., Jan. 14.—The people of Portland are in great anxiety on account of an ice gorge in Grand River. It is feared great damage will result unless the gorge shall be broken.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—Charles W. Meyer, twenty-three years old, a sporting man well known throughout the country, and at one time a jockey, shot and killed himself last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—George A. Abel, official grain Inspector for the San Francisco Call Board Association, was found dead yesterday in circumstances that indicated he had committed suicide.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—Harry Spencer, a native of Nebraska, twenty-two years of age, hanged himself by a bed cord from a bolt head in his cell in the penitentiary last night. Spencer was sentenced to the penitentiary about a year ago to serve ten years for robbery.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Esther Poole, aged sixty years, was found dead in her flat yesterday, and her son, James Poole, unconscious, the result of having inhaled coal gas. James died without regaining consciousness. The police believe the mother and son committed suicide.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A verdict of $3,200 was rendered against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company here last evening in favor of William Godfrey for the death of his son, who was killed by the collapse of the station at Cape Vincent in a windstorm in 1895. The defense was that the storm was so severe the company could not be blamed. The plaintiff proved that the building was unsafe.

The Jockey Club's Meeting.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held at the office of the club yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer and Secretary presented their annual reports. The following Stewards were re-elected for a term of two years: James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller. After the meeting the Stewards organized and elected the following officers for the year: Chairman—August Belmont; Vice Chairman—James R. Keene; Secretary and Treasurer—F. K. Sturgis.

Danger Environs Us
If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medical safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervousness.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Favorites Win in Only Two Instances—Large Attendance.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. Favorites won only twice, and the bookmakers got the bulk of the spoils.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Gismonda, 95 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 1, won by half a length; Sauterne, 99, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 2, second by half a length; Trilby, 102, (Morse,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:28¼. Pete Kitchen, Hanobelle, Pakola, Hasdenburgh, and Belle of Fordham also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Sharon, 107 pounds, (Scherrer,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Candy, 102, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1, second by a neck; Jack Hayes, 99, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Elyria, Olivia L., Gomez, Harry S., Squire Gillam, Brescia, and Linalia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Dorothy III., 96 pounds, (Hirsch,) 7 to 2, won by four lengths; Fasig, 100, (Morse,) 7 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Ida Pickwick, 108, (Cleric,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Billy McKinzie, Loudon, Martha Smith, Mamie G., Old Pugh, and Helen H. II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Gaston, 94 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Anger, 113, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Lady Brittie, 94, (Songer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Cannonade, Emily Henderson, Glenalbyn, and Alvin W. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Buckmore, 105 pounds, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, won by a length; C. C. Rumrill, 97, (Everett,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Never, 102, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Sobriquet, Stark, and Lord Nelson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Marquise, 100 pounds, (R. Reiff,) 7 to 2, won by a head; Maggie S., 94, (J. Hill,) 1 to 2, second by two lengths; Dorah Wood, 107, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14¾. Montell, Text, Gladioli, Ruth V., and Ben Wilson also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 14.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Daylight, 110 pounds, (R. Isom,) 7 to 2, won by a head; Double Quick, 98, (Clawson,) 7 to 2, second; Last Chance, 102, (H. Martin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Nervoso, Tuxedo, George Rose, Spry Lark, La France, Irma, Greenback, Jr., Mamie R., Regan, Jerome S., Allahabad, Trix, Mahogany, Dr. McAllister, Mount Roy, and Sir Richard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Pollock, 107 pounds; (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, won by one and three-quarter lengths; Woodchopper, 110, (Doggett,) even, second; Charles A., 107, (H. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Monterey, Seaside, and Two Cheers also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Rienzi, 100 pounds, (R. Isom,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Viking, 100, Mitchell, 15 to 1, second; Fortunate, 100, (Clawson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Roy Carruthers, Investigator III., Don Clarencio, Altanera, Woodland Belle, Argestes, Defender, Philip H., imp. Sain, Widow Jones, and Begonia W. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Flashlight, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 12 to 1, won by two lengths; Installator, 106, (Thorpe,) 9 to 5, second; Schiller, 106, (Slaughter,) even, third. Time—1:40¾. Satsuma and Mary Nievez also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Montgomery, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won by a neck; Kowalsky, 102, (W. Martin,) 5 to 1, second; Braw Scot, 105, (Slaughter,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Billy Ayers, Seaspray, Elmer F., Howard, Peril, and Quicksilver also ran.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

Election of Commodore Steele Put Off Until He Buys a Yacht.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, in which the two factions of the club, the yacht owners and non-yacht owners, took part, was held at 5 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers. The official ticket voted on was as follows: For Commodore—Peter B. Steele; Vice Commodore—Richard Neville; Rear Commodore—George R. Whitehead; Measurer—H. W. Kilbourne; President—P. H. Jeannot; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—William Cagger; Trustees—C. H. Oliver, Albert Clunan, George P. Foote, George C. Shafer, E. H. Chandler, S. S. Golding, Edward Salt, James Riley, John J. McCue; Regatta Committee—Frank L. Townsend, Louis Wunder, H. W. Kilbourne; Membership Committee—A. S. Rickhoffer, C. W. Frost, Joseph N. Dean.

The yacht owners objected to Commodore Steele's re-election for the reason that he is not a yacht owner, and although he owned a yacht when he was elected last year, he sold her before the yachting season opened, and since that time flew the Commodore's flag from Vice Commodore Constance's sloop Allris.

His election was laid over until next meeting to give him an opportunity to buy a yacht. For the office of Vice Commodore Richard Neville withdrew his name, and upon motion of George B. Whitehead Mr. Constance was proposed and re-elected. Mr. Whitehead was re-elected Rear Commodore. H. W. Kilbourne refused to accept the position of measurer, and ex-Commodore Robert C. Hopkins was elected to the office. In the election for the Board of Trustees, the names of C. H. Oliver and Edward Salt were withdrawn, and Richard Neville and William T. Murphy were elected in their places.

The remainder of the regular ticket was also elected, with the exception of Mr. Kilbourne's name being withdrawn from the Regatta Committee and H. S. Stanwood's name put in its place. Two amendments to the constitution, the first to raise the annual dues from $12 to $15, and the second to abolish the office of President, were defeated.

Boxing at the Polo Athletic Club.

There will be boxing bouts to-morrow night at the Polo Athletic Club, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The sparrers will be "Sam" Tonkins of Astoria against Jerome Quigley of Philadelphia, fifteen rounds; "Tom" Broderick of Yonkers against Henry Apfel, ten rounds at 133 pounds; "Jack" Koske against Charles Peaker of Newark, ten rounds at 133 pounds.

St. Nicholas Beat Crescents.

A match game of hockey was played last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink between the Crescents of Brooklyn and the St. Nicholas team of this city. The St. Nicholas team won by a score of 7 to 0, keeping the play almost altogether in the Crescent's territory.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

—Newell, L., & Co. of Buffalo; capital, $96,000. Directors—John F. Burke of Buffalo, W. B. Dimick, Michael Newell, Theodore Wende, and Joseph H. Rebsti of Buffalo.

—The Suburban Investment Company of Rocky Point, Suffolk County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Christian Sipp of Brooklyn, and R. J. Hagerman and Gen. E. Hagerman of Rocky Point.

—Miller, Tompkins & Co. of New York City, to manufacture paper bags, paper boxes, &c.; capital, $30,000. Directors—Albert O. Miller of New York; States D. Tompkins of Brooklyn, and Francis J. McKee of New York.

—Onondaga National Gas Company of Syracuse, to prospect for and operate gas and oil wells; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. K. Pierce, Syracuse; W. S. Peck, Horace White, E. R. White, and Marsh C. Pierce of Syracuse.

—The Collins Jute Company of New York City, to manufacture bags, twine, and do the business of a general printer; capital, $25,000. Directors—James Ross Collins of New York, Christopher Sinn, Hoboken, N. J., and W. I. Harring of New York.

—The Rex Incandescent Light Company of New York City, to manufacture incandescent light mantels and burners, &c.; capital, $300,000. Directors—Morris Reno of New York City, James T. Cowderey of New York, and George H. Kretz of Brooklyn.

—National Illustrating Company of New York City, to conduct the business of photographing, lithographing, electrotyping, and printing; capital, $25,000. Directors—Oscar Dykeman of New Haven, Conn.; W. A. Miner and George J. Pierson of New York.

—The Chatiemac Club of Glens Falls, Warren County, to acquire Adirondack lands for a fishing and hunting preserve; capital, $75,000. Directors—William Moore of North River, and A. W. Sherman, H. Prior King, James A. Holden, and Daniel L. Robertson of Glens Falls.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana, Southern Division, on the 7th day of December, 1896, in a suit pending in said court, wherein the Globe National Bank of Boston and Samuel N. Brown were complainants, and Butte and Boston Mining Company was defendant, as the receiver of the property, business, and effects of said Butte and Boston Mining Company, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the front door of the Court House in the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, State of Montana, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property, effects, and assets of said Butte and Boston Mining Company of every kind, name, and description, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption therein of said Butte and Boston Mining Company as an entirety.

The following is a brief description of the property so to be sold:

The parcels of real property situated in Silver Bow County, Montana, known as follows:

The Gray Rock Lode Claim, Lots 46 and 71, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The Josephine Lode Claim, Lot No. 68, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Sister Lode Claim, Lot 272, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Midnight Lode Claim, Lots 68 and 132, in Township 3, North of Ranges 7 and 8 West.

The La Plata Lode Claim, Lot 47, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Free-for-All Lode Claim, Lot No. 368, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Lone Tree Lode Claim, Lot 354, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Gabriella Lode Claim, Lot 405, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Chicago Lode Claim, Lot 265, A and B, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Del Monte Lode Claim, Lot 89, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Buenos Ayres Lode Claim, Lot No. 113, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Allie Brown Lode Claim, and the Allie Brown Millsite, Lots 37 "A" and 37 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

Wapello Lode Claim, Lot No. 62, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Alexander Lode Claim, Lots 112 "A" and 112 "B," in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Silver Bow Lode Claim, Lot No. 66, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The Missoula Lode Claim, Lot No. 90, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Flag Lode Claim, Lot No. 67, in Township No. 3, North of Range 8 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 491, in Township 3, North of Range 7 West.

The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Fractional Lot No. 1, and the east half of Fractional Lot No. 2, section seventeen, Township 3, North of Range 7 West, containing 151.57 acres.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 488, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry No. 538, and fractional Lots number 4 and 10, in section 18, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That certain Placer Mining Claim, designated as Mineral Entry 597; the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and Lot No. 2, of section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 28.85 acres.

Also placer mining claim, designated as Mineral Entry 685, and lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in Talbott and Jones's addition to the City of Butte according to the official plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana; all in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain placer mining claim, designated as Lot 211, in Township 3, North Range 7 West, containing 39.01 acres.

Also the Belle of Butte Lode Claim, Lot 145, in Township 3, North Range 8 West.

The Transit Lode Claim, Lot 114, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Annie and Ida Lode Claim, Lot No. 59, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Atlantic Lode Claim, Lot No. 115, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Crotch Lode Claim, Lot No. 500, in Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, in Township 3, North Range 8 West, including all that portion of said claim upon which the old Lexington Mill stood.

The water and water rights of Town Gulch, which Gulch is situated north and northeast of Butte City.

All of the water and water rights of Silver Bow Creek, as used at the Silver Bow Mill, and the ditches, reservoirs, and pipes, conveying the same to said mill from Silver Bow Creek.

Also the Silver Bow Mill on the Silver Bow Lode, above described, with all buildings and appurtenances.

That certain ditch known as and called the Park Ditch, or the Noyes and Barnard Ditch, and formerly known as and called the Allison and Humphrey Ditch, which is used to divert water from Summit Creek and Fourth of July Creek, headwaters of the Boulder Creek, in Jefferson County, Montana, and from Park Canyon, Dixie and Yankee Doodle Creeks, and tributaries, along the line of said ditch in Silver Bow County, and from thence conveying the water from said creeks and tributaries to the placer mines in Butte City and vicinity, with all reservoirs, side ditches, flumes, and other appurtenances belonging to or connected with said ditches, and also the water rights in the said creeks and the waters of the same, and the tributaries thereof along the line of the said ditch which belong to said ditches or are used in connection therewith, or in any wise appertaining to said ditches or said water rights.

The foregoing parcels of land and property are more particularly described in a certain deed of conveyance made by Andrew J. Davis to the Butte and Boston Mining Company on September 1, 1888, and which was recorded in Book N of Deeds at page 336, etc., in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Wedge Lode Claim, Lot 4,098, situated in Section 12, Township 3, North of Range 8 West.

The Michael Davitt Lode Claim, Lot 269, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Never Despair Lode Claim, Lot 297, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 812 feet north 36 degrees 15 minutes west of the northwest corner of the Harrington Placer Claim, Lot No. 59, Township 3, North Range 7 West, and running thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 236 feet, thence north 57 degrees 45 minutes west 237 feet, thence south 20 degrees 30 minutes west 236 feet, thence south 57 degrees 45 minutes east 237 feet, to the place of beginning.

The Emma Lode Claim, adjoining the Silver Bow Millsite on the east and the Harris Tunnel right on the west; located March 23d, 1880, the notice of location of which is recorded in Book L, page 105, of Quartz Locations, records of Deer Lodge County, State of Montana.

Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, in Block 2, in the Thornton addition to the City of Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said addition in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also that portion of the Blue Jay Lode Claim, Lot No. 96, Township 3, North Range 8 West, which lies west of the line drawn north from the northeast corner of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West.

That certain tract of ground, consisting of an area of 1.99 acres, being a portion of the Baltic Lode Claim, Lot No. 63, Township 3, North Range 8 West, lying south of and adjoining the Blue Jay Lode Claim, which is more fully described in a deed from William D. Thornton and others to the Butte and Boston Mining Company dated December 10, 1894, and of record on page 293 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Washington Placer, being the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

The Ensenada Lode Claim, located April 15, 1889, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 459 of Book G of Quartz Lode Records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Smelter Lode Claim, located June 4, 1890, the notice of location of which is recorded on page 458 of Book G of Quartz Lode Locations, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Eagle Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record on page 144 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The Millsite Lode Claim, located January 1st, 1890, notice of location of which is of record at page 123 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The O. C. Fraction Lode Claim, located July 14th, 1890, and recorded on page 566 of Book H, Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Lot No. 3 in Block 1 of the Parrott addition to the City of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The proposed Lot 24 in Block 4 of the proposed Talbot and Jones addition to the City of Butte; for more full description of which reference is made to a deed from Richard Lloyd and wife to Charles H. Palmer, dated August 7th, 1894, and recorded in Book 12 of Deeds, page 295, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The May Lode Claim, located May 21st, 1890, notice of location of which is recorded on page 420 of Book H of Quartz Lodes, records of Silver Bow County, Montana, in Township 3, North Range 7 West.

That portion of Lot 24 in Block 3, Talbott and Jones addition to Butte, lying north of the original plat of the said addition, being the property conveyed in a deed from Duncan McArthur to Charles H. Palmer, dated May 28, 1894, and recorded on page 298 of Book 12 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also an undivided one-half of the Snohomish Lode Claim, Lot No. 192, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided two-thirds of the Tramway Lode Claim, Lot No. 180, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also an undivided one-fourth of the Wild Bill Lode Claim, Lot No. 78, Township 3, North Range 7 West.

Also 52-100 acres of land, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 3, North Range 7 West, as described in a deed from F. Augustus Heinze to the Butte and Boston Mining Company, dated February 25, 1892, and of record at page 43 of Book 5 of Deeds, records of Silver Bow County, Montana.

Also the surface ground of lots 7 and 8 in Block 2 of the Kemper addition to the City of Butte, and the mineral contained in that portion of said addition lying east and north of a straight line drawn from the northwest corner of Block 3 to the southeast corner of Lot 3 in Block 8 of said Kemper addition.

Also all other lodes and placer claims, lands, water, and water rights belonging to said Butte and Boston Mining Company, or in which it is in any wise interested, either at law or in equity, together with all buildings, fixtures, ditches, reservoirs, pipes, flumes, sluices, and other improvements on each and every part of the real property and property interests above referred to, and the rights, privileges, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the same or any part thereof, together with all and singular the mines, minerals, ores, rights, liber

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Robbers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan and Isolde—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1897.

THE DUTY OF THE SENATE.

The Senate should hear from the country. All reports from Washington agree that there is some danger that the great treaty of arbitration may fail to receive the two-thirds vote needed for its ratification. That would be a disgrace. It would not finally defeat the treaty, because the action of the Senate could be reconsidered and reversed, but the failure would inflict the deepest discredit on the Senate, on the Government of the United States, and on the people.

In a full Senate it will require thirty adverse votes to prevent ratification and the same proportion on a lighter vote. What are the motives that could make Senators oppose this measure of pure and far-reaching beneficence?

First, there is a desire by certain Republicans that the completion of the agreement shall not fall to the credit of the present Administration. That would be a petty reason for even delay; it would be a wicked reason for actual defeat of ratification.

Second, there is a like desire on the part of some Democratic Senators who hate the present Administration because it has been steadfastly right where they have been foolishly or shamefully wrong, and especially because it has administered the civil service for the advantage of the whole country and not to feed their personal greed for patronage.

Third, there is the feeling of some Senators of both parties that Secretary OLNEY has "offended" and "insulted" and "defied" them in setting forth the Constitutional right and duty of the President to decide the question of Cuban recognition with due respect to their opinions, but without recognition of any authority on their part. Mr. OLNEY did not make the Constitution. He is bound to follow it as it is until changed. So are the Senators. If there is room for difference of opinion, they and he must act on their own conclusions. But Cuban recognition has nothing to do with the treaty of arbitration, and to oppose the latter because of Mr. OLNEY's views on the former is to sacrifice public duty to private spite, which is a betrayal of trust and a form of treason.

Finally, there are Senators, it seems, who insist that by this treaty the United States may lose much and gain nothing, because, after it becomes effective, the United States will cease from preparing for war while Great Britain will go on with greater energy. This is nonsense. The United States can and will make all the preparation for war its Government thinks wise, whether we have the treaty or not. As a matter of cold fact, there will be less need, because, while war may still come, it will, under arbitration, have to come by deliberate decision, not by some rash movement in an hour of transient passion.

Against these motives—some paltry and some monstrous—on the part of members of the Senate the voice of public opinion should be raised promptly and loudly. The decent press of the whole country supports and demands the treaty. The press of the world hails it as a marked achievement in the highest civilization. Now, let every organ of public opinion—the Churches, the commercial and financial organizations, the colleges, all the associations devoted to the true interests of the community—pour upon the Senate a stream of petitions and memorials in behalf of the treaty. Against such a force the reluctant or recreant Senators cannot stand.

A BUSINESS MEN'S COMMISSION.

The Business Men's Convention at Indianapolis proposes two things, that Congress shall provide for a currency commission; failing that, that a commission be selected by the Executive Committee of the convention. In either case the principles to be applied to the currency are clearly defined and agreed upon by the convention, and an organized movement to secure the support of the country for these principles will be begun at once and vigorously and continually pressed. These principles are those which we pointed out yesterday as indicated by the discussion in the convention. They are those which THE TIMES has advocated for years, being, in fact, the substance of the policy we urged upon the country before the adoption of the Specie Resumption act twenty-one years ago—the maintenance of the world's money standard, the gradual withdrawal of legal-tender Government notes, and the establishment of a sound and elastic banking system both for note issues and bank credits.

It is very doubtful whether Congress can be induced to provide for a commission. If one were strongly urged by Mr. MCKINLEY, it might be secured. Without some such guidance and pressure from the President, Congress will probably dawdle over the subject, as to which, as a class, its members in both houses are ill-informed and indifferent. The majority party is too much interested in the tariff. The minority is hopelessly wrong-headed on finance. In these conditions, the opportunity of Mr. MCKINLEY is a very great one, and his responsibility is equally great. He could get the authority from Congress to appoint a commission, and he could name a commission that would in three months present a practical working system which, if he backed it firmly, would probably be adopted within a year. That would be a triumph for his Administration that would give it honorable distinction in the annals even of this eventful century.

It is almost certain that Congress will not act without his impulsion; it is doubtful if he will use the splendid chance he has. In that case, it remains for the Business Men's Commission to take the matter in hand and for the committee of the convention to proceed to bring to the support of the commission all the influence that it can command. This may be very great. Organized, as it can be, on sound principles unitedly accepted, the opinion of the business men of the country, of all parties, of all sections, can unquestionably prevail. The outlook is very bright. There has never before in the history of our country been a movement so hopeful for good legislation. The fact that the 300 delegates from all parts of the Union should unite, without a dissenting voice, upon the simple and comprehensive principles avowed at Indianapolis shows a strength in the sound sentiment of the people that has never before been manifested. Carried forward with energy and persistency, the movement must succeed.

REVENUE VS. PROTECTION.

We have seen no evidence in the published reports of the tariff hearings at Washington that the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee fully realize the vast difference between the conditions prevailing in 1890 and those with which they must deal this year, or the difference between the construction of a tariff designed to decrease revenue and the making of one which will largely increase the Government's income. When the McKinley committee began its work in 1890 there had been for several years a large annual surplus of income. That committee's avowed purpose was to cut away this surplus, or the greater part of it, by a tariff which should enlarge the free list and "check imports" by increasing the retained protective duties.

By one blow $55,000,000 in revenue derived from the duty on sugar was cut off. Owing partly to a decrease of customs receipts and partly to extravagant expenditures, the great surplus disappeared, and in the place of it was disclosed a deficit of $70,000,000 in the last fiscal year of the McKinley tariff. This is shown in the following statement as to the Government's receipts and expenditures for the years named:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1889	$448,225,670	$355,464,589
1890	463,963,081	358,618,585
1891	458,544,233	421,304,470
1892	425,868,260	415,953,807
1893	461,716,562	459,374,888
1894	372,802,498	442,605,759
1895	390,373,203	433,178,426
	Surplus.	**Deficit.**
1889	$37,761,081	....
1890	105,344,496	....
1891	37,230,763	....
1892	9,914,453	....
1893	2,341,674	....
1894	....	$69,803,261
1895	....	42,805,223

The annual average of tariff receipts for the four years immediately preceding the enactment of the McKinley tariff had been $222,000,000; the average for the four McKinley years was about $183,000,000, but the receipts for the last of those years are reported to have been less than $152,000,000.

The Republican Party, as represented by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, will undertake, it is said, to increase largely the revenue by the coming revision. At the same time it proposes to give the protected industries higher protection than they now enjoy. But it is one thing to reduce revenue—with an annual surplus of $100,000,000 in sight—by enlarging the free list and "checking" dutiable imports, and decidedly another thing to increase revenue by a revision that shall at the same time give higher protection. In fact, the two purposes—to increase revenue largely and to provide higher protection—are irreconcilable. Mr. DINGLEY professes to believe that his committee can give greater protection and at the same time add "from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000" to the customs revenue. No committee could do this.

Many of those who recently addressed the committee admitted that they wanted duties high enough to prevent the importation of goods, and the arguments of others pointed in the same direction. But when imports are cut off, revenue goes with them. These applicants were protected manufacturers, to the support of whose interests the Republican Party is committed. The proceedings at the hearings—the remarks of Republican members and many incidents—indicate that the controlling majority of the committee is in sympathy with those who ask for more protection. Nothing has occurred to show that this majority has in mind an increase of revenue rather than an increase of protection; no applicant has been told by the majority that higher duties would probably decrease the customs receipts. It is not reasonable to suppose that Mr. DINGLEY and his associates have misled the applicants and have in store for the protected manufacturers and contributors to the campaign fund a great surprise in the shape of a bill framed for revenue.

MORE TIME NEEDED.

Every day it becomes more apparent that the time allowed for considering the draft of a charter for Greater New York, under the law as it now stands, is too short, and that the demand for an extension is entirely reasonable. Whether from the magnitude of the task or from lack of due diligence on the part of the commission or its committee, the voluminous draft was completed too late—if, indeed, it is completed yet—to admit of a proper study of its provisions before the time at which a final report must be made to the Legislature.

It is not simply that wide differences of opinion exist in regard to the main features of the frame of Municipal Government, which are entitled to consideration, but defects are brought to light every day which are evidently due to haste or insufficient knowledge and experience regarding the matters dealt with, such, for instance, as some of those pointed out by the Corporation Counsel on Wednesday. The fact is that neither the members of the Committee on Draft nor all the members of the commission were competent to prepare a charter in the time allowed, without consulting the experts upon different departments of municipal administration. These experts are hastily heard after the draft has been made, instead of being permitted to help in making it, and the result is that their suggestions must be unheeded or else time must be given to benefit by them in revising the chapters of the draft.

If the commission closes its hearings this week, and then has only two weeks in which to put the charter in final form and prepare its report, there will be a general feeling of uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and vigorous opposition will be made at Albany that will probably compel delay by the necessity of remedying demonstrated defects in the commission's work. It would be a saving of time to have that work as nearly perfect as it can be made before it is submitted to the Legislature, for if a process of amendment once begins in that body there is no knowing where it will end or what shape the charter will be in when it is over. It is eminently desirable that the commission get its draft in satisfactory shape and that the Legislature adopt it without material change.

We by no means believe in postponing the subject for the session or in taking the chance of such a postponement. It should be disposed of, but in a form which will command the highest degree of confidence and support that can be obtained. There is less likelihood of delay and loss of time if the document is completed after a fair hearing of objections and suggestions and before it leaves the commission. If the most important objections can be met and the most valuable suggestions adopted, the opposition may be disarmed and the process of enactment made a short and easy one. Perhaps an extra month of time before the final report must be submitted will be enough, but it is evident that some extension is actually needed.

MR. MORGAN'S GIFT.

Numerous as great American fortunes have become and public spirited as the owners of many of them have shown themselves to be, Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN'S gift of a million dollars to the New York Lying-in Hospital is still rather startling. In amount it has not often been exceeded or even equaled as the benefaction of a living man to a single institution. President Low's munificent gift of a million to Columbia, Mr. MARSHALL FIELD'S equally munificent bestowal of the same amount upon the Columbian Museum at Chicago, Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S endowment of the Chicago University, the late Senator STANFORD'S endowment of a university as a memorial to his son are examples of a princely generosity and public spirit which we have a right to be proud of as peculiarly if not exclusively American.

All these benefactions have this in common, that they were actually deducted from the fortunes of the benefactors, and not from the possessions of their heirs. In devises by will for public purposes it is not only true, as BACON has said, that the deviser gives away that which is really another's rather than his own. It is also true that he has the immense satisfaction of seeing the plans he has formed for the benefit of his fellow-creatures carried out. If Mr. TILDEN had taken this course, how very much better it would have been for him and for us! He was a bachelor whose own personal expenditure was trifling compared with his fortune, and he had no heirs whose claims to the bulk of his fortune he recognized or anybody but the heirs-at-law recognized. If he had built the Tilden Library when he conceived the project of it, he would have had a congenial employment for his declining years and he would have had the gratification of seeing his will executed. That gratification Senator STANFORD had. Mr. FIELD and Mr. ROCKEFELLER have had it. President Low has it now in watching the approach to completion of the library of the new Columbia. Mr. MORGAN will have it as the structure he has planned for the relief of human suffering grows before his living eyes.

This is not the first or the second of Mr. MORGAN'S liberal benefactions to this community. The building which he erected for the parochial work of St. George's Church has become, under the energetic administration of Dr. RAINSFORD, one of our chief centres of beneficent activity. The sum with which he came to the relief of the trade schools founded by Mr. AUCHMUTY, at a very critical period in their history, not only assured the continuance of their work, but allowed of an enlargement of its scope. That benefaction has given to many men the best of all help—help to help themselves. His latest gift is for the succor of those who are peculiarly and necessarily helpless. It may safely be assumed that the one condition he has attached to this gift will be fulfilled. With this prize in view, the devoted physicians and laymen who have thus far sustained the Lying-in Hospital will without doubt be able to secure for their noble charity from other rich and charitable men a guarantee that the building offered to them by one rich and charitable man shall be used to the utmost extent of its possible usefulness, and that their good work shall not be allowed to languish for want of money to carry it on.

THE TAMMANY SAGE.

RICHARD CROKER, the retired "boss" of Tammany, in the character of a sage giving advice to the rising generation of "boys," is an impressive spectacle. He appeared in that character at a Tammany club the other night, and the talk he gave to the admiring assemblage would have done credit to any Dutch uncle of them all. First of all, he kindly but firmly assured the "boys" that he was out of politics "for keeps." He went out of it for his health and he is going to stay out, albeit his heart still beats warmly for his adopted land. It is only the touching devotion of the "boys" that makes them insist that he will again be in politics, but in the pathetic words of the late A. Ward, "it cannot was."

The sage gave an exposition of Tammany politics in a few choice sentences. Somebody came to him last year and wanted to be nominated for a certain office, but "I said," remarks the philosophic ex-boss, "I am out of politics." The answer was all-sufficient. Had he been in politics it would have been for him to say whether the man should be nominated or not, and he would have said, but now the aspiring must go to another source of power—not to "the people," or to their fellow-citizens, but to some new "boss."

"You have a good leader," quoth the sage, "be true to him." That is the first commandment in Tammany politics: "Be true to your leader"; and the second is like unto it: "Give all the boys a chance." Everybody wants office, or some kind of employment at the public expense. Everybody wants a turn at the trough, and the way to hold yourselves together is to keep up expectation and hope. Rotate! Give young men a chance. "Pick out struggling young men who are able and honest and give them a chance." That's the idea! They must be "struggling"—struggling to get at the trough, and hungry—and then they will "hustle" for the organization. They must be able and honest, of course. What struggling young Tammanyite is not?

The gist of the philosophy of Tammany politics is "Keep as many expecting something as possible, and make the pap go around among as large a number as possible." That will afford an inducement for increasing the supply to the utmost limit, and making as many young men as possible struggle, with the hope of getting there when their turn comes. So those who have had their turn should give way and "watch out" for the time when they may get a "show" at some other trough.

The sage waxed solemn as he remarked that he might never have another opportunity of talking to the "boys," and he wished to impress upon them that when a man got an office his first duty was "to the people who elect him and to his oath of office." The gravity of the occasion must have been oppressive, and there must have been tears from "eyes unused to flow" and deep resolves in each Tammany heart, as the departing CROKER said: "Remember what I am saying to you and carry it in your minds. An office holder must carry out his oath of office to the very letter, and in doing this he best serves his party." The sentiment may not be original or the form of expression especially striking, but coming from such a source it takes on a new significance. It is so characteristic of Tammany's spirit that it doubtless filled every member of "The Tammany Central Club" with a yearning to take an oath of office that he might show how he would "carry it out."

We really do not suppose that the Assembly committees would have been materially different if they had been made up by the Speaker of the Assembly. There may be here and there a specially faithful and devoted follower of PLATT who found his reward in a Chairmanship or a "good place" he would not otherwise have got; and there may have been a few of the disobedient or the lukewarm gently admonished by assignment to bleak and barren spots. But as practically all the Republican Assemblymen are Platt men, and that means faithful party men according to the prevailing definition, and as no Democratic member was entitled to special consideration anyway, the standard of distribution would be the same whether made by PLATT or O'GRADY. It was only a matter of knowing the deserts of the various members and being able to judge of the allotment due thereunto, and who was better able than PLATT to assign to his own men their due rank and place?

The amendment to his Civil Service bill offered by Mr. SANGER of Oneida simply puts into the law what is now the actual practice wherever the Civil Service Commissions are well organized. It requires examiners to be selected from persons practically versed in the duties the applicants must perform; it also requires, as far as practicable, the applicants to perform, in the examination, the work they would have to do if appointed. The fact is that from the very beginning the examinations under the reform system have been extremely direct and practical, and as new duties have been embraced in the places brought under the rules, the examinations have been adapted to the nature of these duties. The stories about abstruse and useless questions have been, almost without exception, false.

Such a schedule on wool as the growers want would have the effect of embarrassing the manufacturer and sacrificing both him and the consumer for the benefit of Judge LAWRENCE'S clients. [Boston Transcript.]

And undoubtedly the growers also would suffer. Embarrassment is a mild term for the effect of the proposed schedule upon manufacturers. Many manufacturers would be ruined or forced to go out of business. Would the domestic wool growers gain anything from the depression or collapse of the domestic woolen industry?

The election of Mr. HUBBELL as President of the Board of Education rather than the re-election of Mr. MACLAY was the only logical and rational course for the board to take. Nobody questions Mr. MACLAY'S ability or integrity. His motives may have been quite honest in opposing reform in the school system and in favoring the retention of Superintendent JASPER, and no doubt he would endeavor conscientiously to do his duty under the new law. But when those who have always believed in the reformed system and did their utmost to bring it about and to choose a Superintendent in sympathy with it were reinforced and put in control of the board, it was their duty to place in the President's chair a man of their own way of thinking. Zeal and earnestness are important in carrying out any policy, and they can be genuine and effective only in one who believes in the policy and does not merely acquiesce in it.

All parts of Kansas do not seem to partake of the "simple blessings" which the Populistic Governor declares to abound in the Commonwealth generally. It is the home of Mrs. LEASE of Wichita which has just been allowed to go to the Eastern oppressor under foreclosure under circumstances which indicate that the market price is less than the mortgage. Now comes the announcement from Wichita that a female citizen of Ellsworth County, by the fact of residence not a Shylock or bloodsucker, has come into possession of the County Court House, upon which her husband had a lien since the county was unable or unwilling to pay for it. What the widow will do with the court house remains to be seen. It is as embarrassing a possession as an elephant. She might open a boarding house or a female seminary in it, but it is likely to remain vacant for some time, except when Mrs. LEASE comes over from Wichita and hires it for the purpose of denouncing the goldbugs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made that the new silver certificates, though beautiful specimens of the engraver's art, do not wear well at all, and that already many of them compare ill in appearance with older and less artistic bills. It is somewhat early to decide on the justice of this charge, but it is an indubitable fact that a curiously large number of these certificates have been more or less torn in the few weeks that have elapsed since they were issued and that they show a decided tendency to break instead of becoming soft and supple with use. Whether this peculiarity has any bearing on the fact that an unusual amount of mutilated currency has been presented at the Sub-Treasury for redemption this month is a question which only the clerks at that institution are in a position to answer.

—The Christian Advocate objects to the statement made in this paper on New Year's Day, that "in painting and sculpture, in music and the drama nothing [done last year] so overtops other achievements as to justify the prediction that the year on that account will be remembered down the ages." In The Advocate's opinion one event in the field of art did take place which will give the year eternal distinction—of the sort usually called infamy. This event, to quote from our esteemed and devout contemporary, was "the acceptance and erection of the figure of a woman, naked and drunk, as a suitable entertaining and educational influence, by the Public Library of Boston, Mass., the metropolis of the descendants of the Puritans." How does Boston, Mass., like that? If THE TIMES had heard of the perpetration of the crime mentioned in such emphatic detail by The Advocate, it would certainly have noted it in its review of the past year, but we had only been informed about the Macmonnies statue, and that did not seem to be a matter of very great importance.

—A disaster that is better remembered in Boston than here, is the destruction by fire of the Sound steamer Lexington, which took place off Eaton's Neck on the night of Jan. 13, 1840. The boat sailed from her New York pier that afternoon for Providence. The passengers and crew numbered 165, and of these only four escaped death. The fire broke out among the bales of cotton that formed most of the freight. Efforts to subdue it failed, and when the tiller ropes burned through the boat became wholly unmanageable. Then there was a rush for the three boats. Two of them were swamped alongside, and when the other drifted ashore on Long Island it carried only frozen corpses. The survivors were the Captain, pilot, second mate, and a fireman, who saved themselves by clinging to floating cotton bales until they were picked up. Most of the passengers were residents of Boston, and many of them were people of prominence. It is a curious feature of the disaster, and one that illustrates what journalistic methods were fifty-seven years ago, that nothing about it appeared in the Boston papers until three days after the steamer was lost. Two men who were on the Lexington that night are still alive. They are DAVID CROWLEY, the second mate, and CHARLES B. SMITH, the fireman.

—When does a person enter and leave the "teens" period of life? Is this period comprised between the thirteenth and twentieth birthdays, or between the twelfth and nineteenth? These questions are more important than might be supposed at first thought, for they come to us written on the official stationery of a well-known insurance company, and their gravity is emphasized by the accompanying statement that "Your polite attention will relieve the minds of eighteen very agitated and perturbed people." The problem is an extremely simple on, provided it is not complicated by long reflection or the consultation of several dictionaries. Obviously, a person is in the first of his or her seven "teens" at the beginning of his or her twelfth birthday, and the last one terminate with the day preceding his or her twentieth birthday. In other words, "the 'teens' period of life" is comprised neither between the thirteenth and twentieth, or the twelfth and nineteenth, birthdays, but between the end of the twelfth year and the beginning of the twentieth. After this laborious and careful explanation, it would seem to be only fair for the insurance man to reveal why eighteen people were perturbed and agitated over this question, and just indignation at his neglect to do so prompts the addition of real difficulty to the problem by asking him and them whether a person's first birthday is that on which he is born or that on which his second year begins. There is excuse for more than eighteen people to feel agitated and perturbed over that.

PERSONAL.

—GEORGES SERVANTIE, a little boy living at Neuilly, in France, disappeared from his home one day last month, and for a week the efforts of his parents and the police to find him were without effect. Then he returned home, apparently of his own accord, but where he had been as yet remains a mystery, on which only dubious light is thrown by letters that have been written to the Juge d'Instruction by somebody who signs herself "L. D." In these epistles, the writer says she stole the boy because she alone knew how to love him, and regrets the fact that by an accident he escaped from her. She defies the authorities to discover her identity or place of residence from questioning the little boy, who will, she declares, tell them nothing because she has hypnotized him. This seems to be the case, for though GEORGES bears the marks of cruel beatings inflicted upon him during his absence, he refuses to say a word about his adventures, and asserts that he remembers nothing about them.

—In the now famous speech which Cecil Rhodes delivered at Cape Town just before his departure for England he explained the applause with which he was greeted by saying: "You are pleased that one of your fellow-citizens has succeeded in extending your territory by 2,000 miles." After further references to "my humble work in the North," the African statesman proceeded to make a truly naïve exposition of the ideas as to the proper method of extending the British Empire—or his—and the way to govern it. "Territory is everything," he said, with no qualifications regarding the manner of acquisition, "and free tariffs, free railway communication, and equal laws to continuous portions of the country should be the lot of every right-thinking man. Dismissing all other questions, you greet me to-day upon my work in the North, feeling that you cannot allow me to pass through your midst without shaking me by the hand, wishing me godspeed, and showing me your full appreciation of a great portion of the work of my life." Evidently he had no fear of what might happen to him in England, for in conclusion he said: "You have expressed a wish for my return, and I am determined to return. I was told a year ago that my public life was over, but I still adhere to the opinion that it has only just begun."

—In many of the obituaries that appeared after the death of JOSEPH B. MCCULLAGH, the distinguished Missouri journalist was credited with having invented the "interview" as it now exists, and his account of a conversation with President ANDREW JOHNSON on National topics, printed in The Cincinnati Commercial on Feb. 13, 1868, has been mentioned by many papers as Mr. MCCULLAGH'S first effort in this particular kind of newspaper work. The Commercial's successor, The Commercial-Tribune, has now republished the interview in question, in order to make accessible a piece of writing that served, it thinks, as the model or suggestion for the innumerable interviews that have since been published. Now, it may seem a little ungracious to deprive the late editor of The Globe-Democrat of any fame that has been ascribed to him, but his many achievements and high character won for him so much deserved credit that he can well spare what is not rightly his. If the Johnson article was his first interview, it is absolutely certain that he did not devise this expedient for making public the opinions of prominent men. On Sept. 4, 1867, there appeared in The Boston Advertiser three interviews, each of considerable length, and each bearing all the marks by which this form of newspaper writing is characterized to-day. The first of them was with Senator SUMNER, and in it he talked for publication and with great frankness about JOHNSON'S removal of STANTON. GRANT'S motive for accepting the War portfolio, the duty of Congress in regard to impeachment, and the characters of FESSENDEN, SEWARD, and others. The second interview was with Gen. B. F. BUTLER. It covered much the same ground, and also went at length into National finances. The third gave the views of Senator WILSON on JOHNSON'S policy. The Advertiser recognized the value of these interviews, and, perhaps, their novelty, for it printed them in large type on its first page, which they completely covered. Next day they were reproduced in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and doubtless in many other papers.

The Grip.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The grip is like seasickness. It rarely kills; but, like seasickness, it sometimes makes its victim feel so mean that he wishes it would.

CURRENT NOTES.

They fire big guns in Boston when Massachusetts inaugurates a new Governor. When a Governor is re-elected he is reinstalled without the noise.

* * *

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Florida draw straws for the position of Chief Justice, the Constitution of the State providing that that official shall be chosen by lot.

* * *

Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Mich., did not allow his duties as Gov. Pingree of Michigan to shorten or lessen in vigor his annual message to the City Council of his municipality.

* * *

The retail grocers of Omaha, Neb., are compiling a list of customers who can pay and refuse to pay and are to be made to pay. The list is strongly disapproved of by the delinquents.

* * *

Street cars in Washington are now permitted to run twelve miles an hour, the permissible speed having lately been raised from ten miles. Outside of the city limits they may run fifteen miles an hour, if they can.

* * *

The Wendell Phillips Memorial Association is endeavoring to increase the fund for the Wendell Phillips Scholarships at Harvard University and Tufts College to $5,000 each. That at Harvard is now $1,800, and the one at Tufts $1,400.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret E. Hood, widow of James M. Hood of Frederick, Md., has given $20,000 to the Woman's College in that town to endow a professorship. She had previously given $15,000 to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., to found the Daniel Scholl Observatory there.

* * *

Mr. Egbert E. Carr, editor and publisher of The Marlborough (Ulster County) Record, has just completed his sixtieth year of newspaper work. He began at the age of twelve, and says that he still keeps the accounts, writes the editorial articles, reads the proofs, and, when occasion requires, sets a little type.

* * *

The daughter of the late Mrs. Ann White Vose of Boston, having recently died, the trustees under her will have been authorized by the Massachusetts Supreme Court to carry out the provisions of Mrs. Vose's will contingent upon the daughter's demise, and distribute $387,966 among various charitable institutions of Boston, most of the beneficiaries being hospitals.

The Greater New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it high time that the taxpayers of New York took stock, to see where or how much the Greater New York will leave them. After all the agitation that has been had on the subject during the last three or four years, the really important point of the whole matter seems to be only now receiving discussion. I allude, of course, to the problem of taxation and assessment. The commission itself has no plan, and, as far as may be judged from ex-Mayor Low's remarks yesterday, has no definite ideas on the subject. Who is to pay for developing such places as Woodside, Corona, Winfield, and College Point so that in respect to improvements they will be somewhere near the level, not of Manhattan Island, but of some of the outlying parts of the present city—say, the Tremont district?

I would like to know, and I think it would be a fair question to ask the members of the commission, whether any of them outside of Judge Moore has been in Woodside or Corona or College Point within the last ten years.

During the past year business was poor, and instead of the city government suiting itself to circumstances and reducing expenditures, as any prudent business man would do in time of depression, the expenditures were largely increased. Mayor Strong in his recent message apologizes for the increase in the funded debt of over $8,000,000 during the past year, but omits mention of the very important fact that in addition to this increase of the bonded debt of the city the amount raised by taxation was $6,500,000 in excess of the amount raised in 1895 and $9,300,000 in excess of that raised in 1894. The Mayor seems to take credit to his administration because during the year some $7,000,000 of bonds issued many years ago at 7 per cent. were reissued this year at 3½ per cent. If the Mayor finds joy enough in this to drive away thoughts of the large increase in expenditures, well and good. But I feel that the taxpayers must realize that for the present they have burdens enough without attempting to develop such places as I have mentioned.

That large territory between Long Island City and Flushing could stand an expenditure of millions and of tens of millions of dollars without coming any way near the level of the outlying districts of the present City of New York.

I have no wish to stand in the way of real progress, but for the taxpayers of New York, especially for those of Manhattan Island, to take on themselves new burdens at this time, and in the indefinite way in which the Greater New York Commission is seeking to impose them, is, to me, sheer folly.

It may be that, contrary to all constitutional precedent, the people are to be denied a referendum as to the charter of the new city, but no party in this country ever yet had the temerity to adopt the principle of "taxation without representation," and to force the taxpayers of the present city to pay the almost countless millions necessary to develop the Long Island district mentioned is, virtually, to adopt this principle.

Let Greater New York come, if the people want it, but let us not assume boundless obligations in the haphazard way in which the commission is leading us.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

New York, Jan. 14, 1897.

A Model Newspaper.

From The Albany Times-Union.

The new management of THE NEW YORK TIMES is giving its hosts of readers a clean, high-toned, and dignified daily newspaper, printing "all the news that's fit to print." This commendable policy is winning it hundreds of new readers every day. The Sunday Supplement to THE TIMES, printed on fine paper, with half-tone illustrations, is of itself worth a year's subscription to the paper.

POETRY AND PROSE

From The Baltimore News.

POETRY.

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Rapping on her heart;
"Please," said he, "do come and make me
Of your life a part!"

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Raising such a din;
Cold, he trembled in the doorway,
And she let him in.

PROSE.

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Rapping as he swore;
"Wife," said he, "do come and open
This confounded door!"

Love one morning came a-rapping,
Raising such a din;
Cold, he fumbled for the keyhole,
And she let him in.

A CLYDE STEAMER SEIZED

TAKEN FOR A FILIBUSTER BY OFFICERS OF THE DOLPHIN.

The Lighting of a Match and the Discovery of a Pilot in a Rowboat Caused the Curious Mistake to be Made.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The steamship Delaware of the Clyde's Boston, Wilmington, Charleston, and Jacksonville Line came into port this morning, having on board Lieut. Sutherland of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. The presence of the Lieutenant on board the steamer is accounted for by the fact that she was taken for a filibuster when she appeared off the bar.

All grew out of the lighting of a match, and the officers on the Government vessel, ever on the alert to catch any filibuster along the Florida coast, flashed its searchlights over the waters to learn the meaning of the little flame. The light settled on a small rowboat, in which was seated a pilot awaiting the arrival of the Delaware to bring her in over the bar.

The appearance of the man in a small rowboat at so early an hour excited the suspicions of the officers on board the Dolphin, and the boat and man were kept under close surveillance. When the Delaware hove in sight before daylight and the pilot boarded her, the circumstances were regarded with even more suspicion. Lieut. Sutherland boarded the Delaware and came on into port with her.

Upon arriving here he visited the offices of United States Attorney Clark, but the nature of his visit could not be learned. It is presumed, however, that he was satisfied that the Delaware was not a filibuster, for he returned to the Dolphin about noon, going down on the revenue cutter Colfax.

THE DELAWARE NO FILIBUSTER.

Her Agents in This City Say the Charge Is Ridiculous.

One report which reached this city yesterday concerning the steamship Delaware's experience with the Dolphin was to the effect that the Clyde boat had been fired on. At the office of the company, in Bowling Green, it was said that no advices had been received there beyond the usual reports. If anything unusual had occurred their Jacksonville agents would certainly have informed the office here.

The company established a direct service between Boston and the South last month. The steamer Morgan City made the first trip, and she has now been transferred to the West Indian service, and the Delaware has taken her place. The Delaware left Boston Jan. 8, arrived at Charleston Tuesday last, and sailed for Jacksonville Wednesday morning. She arrived at St. John's Bar, about twenty-five miles from Jacksonville, at midnight Wednesday. The tide was low, which gives only eleven feet of water on the bar, and she anchored till yesterday morning, when she proceeded to the city.

The company has two pilots, Capt. David Kempo and Capt. Daniels, who take their vessels up to Jacksonville. They either board a vessel at Charleston, or, if not at Charleston at the time of sailing, one of them is at Mayport, a pilot settlement not far from the bar, and he boards the vessel by means of a steam launch. This launch was the one seen alongside the Delaware.

The Delaware is in command of Capt. Alfred Ingram, and carries a crew of twenty-five men. She is a wooden vessel of 1,646 tons register, and was built at Philadelphia in 1880. She carried on her present trip 250 tons of general merchandise, which included 2,500 cases of boots and shoes, 1,000 boxes of bacon, 800 barrels of potatoes, and two lots of 500 packages of merchandise, the contents of which were unknown to the local agents. The goods were consigned to the Clyde agents at Charleston and Jacksonville.

William P. Clyde, head of the company, when seen yesterday, said: "It is ridiculous even to suspect the Delaware of being a filibuster. None of our vessels is engaged in unlawful trade, and you may state emphatically that she had no war munitions aboard."

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The agents of the Clyde Line in this city deny emphatically that the steamer Delaware, which was seized at the mouth of the St. John's River as an alleged filibuster, carried packages in her cargo the contents of which were unknown to them. They show the vessel's manifest, which clearly accounts for every package on board, and say that the charge that she was engaged in any unlawful business is simply preposterous.

GEN. CARLOS ROLOFF'S ARREST.

Cubans Indignant Because He Had to Spend a Night in Jail.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Republic of Cuba, who was arrested Wednesday evening and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on a warrant charging him with violation of the neutrality law, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. He gave $2,500 cash bail to appear for examination to-morrow, as did Dr. Joseph J. Luis, a Cuban, arrested and arraigned on a like charge.

Commissioner Shields issued the warrants on which the arrests were made late on Wednesday, on a complaint by Arturo Baldasano y Topete, the Spanish Consul. The complaint charges that on June 28, 1895, Gen. Roloff, Dr. Luis, and others not yet in custody, conspired to dispatch a military expedition to Cuba by the steamship Woodall. Gen. Roloff was arrested after 6 o'clock as he was leaving the office of Francisco Fonseca, at 22 Fulton Street, where he has desk room, and he and his friends are very indignant that the arrest should have been made at an hour that made necessary his passing a night in jail. United States Marshal McCarty said that the arrest was made by Deputy United States Marshals Stafford and McCormick within an hour of the time the warrant was given to them for execution, and that there was no intention to persecute anybody. Dr. Luis was not arrested until yesterday because the Deputy Marshals could not locate him Wednesday night.

Gen. Roloff was tried two months ago before Judge Brown and a jury for his share in the Laurada expedition. The jury disagreed, and he was released on bail, to await a new trial in March.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE'S ENVOY.

A Special Investigation, Looking to a Report to this Government.

The Cuban League of the United States has decided to send a special envoy to Cuba to investigate and report upon the present status of the war. This statement was authorized yesterday by Col. Ethan Allen, President of the league.

Neither Col. Allen nor his associates will give the name of their envoy. It is known, however, that the man selected for the trust is a former officer of the United States Army, a business man of wealth and prominence, and a personal friend of Gen. Maximo Gomez, Gen. Calixto Garcia, and Gen. Ruis Riviera, the three leaders of the insurgent armies.

As outlined by Col. Allen, his plan is to visit the insurgent camps, entering the island at Santiago de Cuba, or some other southern port, and compile data concerning the strength of the insurgents, the territory they control, and the actual strength of the republican Government. As soon as the report of the envoy is received by the league it will be presented to Secretary Olney and the Senate and House Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the view of aiding the effort to bring about the recognition of Cuban independence. The Cuban League of the United States favors the independence of the island, and is opposed to the project for autonomy.

A CUBAN RESOLUTION.

It Will Be Considered by the New York Assembly Monday Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The following Cuban resolution was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Whritner, (Rep., Rockland,) and was made a special order for Monday night.

"Whereas, The atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities upon American citizens and others on the Island of Cuba during the past year have been barbarous in the extreme, and a disgrace to a civilized world, and

"Whereas, The patriots have organized and maintained for months a republican form of government over a great part of the island, a government based upon principles of freedom and individual liberty, dear to the American people, and promising happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of Cuba, and

"Whereas, The commercial interests of the United States, and especially of the State of New York, have suffered severely owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that island, and the Spanish authorities having shown their inability by force to preserve order,

"Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of New York, the Senate concurring, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to urge and support such measures as will insure to the struggling Cubans recognition by the United States as belligerents, and an opportunity to carry on warfare under equal conditions.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Assembly be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to each Senator and member of Congress from the State of New York."

REFORMS PLANNED FOR CUBA.

The United States Will Probably Undertake to See Them Effected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The newspaper rivalry that is producing a new sensation about Cuba every morning is responsible for the reproduction to-day of the agreement made in 1878 between the Cuban insurgents and Spain for the discontinuance of the former revolution, and a long chapture of conjecture is added to the revival of the old greement to give it an air of plausibility. But the attempt was not made with care, the most conspicuous neglect being that of leaving in the date applicable to the revolution of 1868-78 in connection with the narrative of alleged facts concerning the revolution of 1895-6.

The special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES stating that a treaty of commerce and navigation would probably be the instrument devised for carrying an agreement by the United States to act as the guarantor of the reforms promised by Spain to Cuba was apparently confirmed by the news from Madrid originating with a correspondent of The London Daily News to the same effect. The inference to be drawn from this information, sustained by intimations from the State Department, is, that the Spanish Government has been acquainted with the tendency of consultations between Minister De Lome and Secretary Olney, and that they have prepared the way for a treaty that will contemplate the extension of reforms to the Cubans, which the United States will undertake to see carried uot.

CUBAN POSTAGE STAMPS ARRIVE.

They Are Good So Far as We Are Concerned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The appearance of the stamp of the so-called Cuban Republic in the United States mails has caused much comment here, and was the source of some discussion at the Post Office Department to-day, as to whether such stamps could be recognized as proper for the transmission of mails into the United States, as this Government has not recognized Cuba as a free and independent country. This is probably the first case of its kind where insurgents have established their own Post Offices and used their own stamps, which were transmitted in the mails to the United States.

At the Post Office Department it was stated that these stamps were good so far as the United States was concerned, as our postal laws require only that the stamps be properly canceled, and the envelopes containing mail matter bear the postmark of a regular Post Office. These regulations have been complied with so far as the department knows. Had they not been admissible, the letters bearing these stamps would have been marked with the letter T at the receiving office in this country, meaning "tax collect."

The department knows nothing about the Post Office stamped on the envelope, except that it is Spanish territory, and Spain is in the international postal union. These stamps might give rise to a delicate diplomatic question, in which the Post Office Department would take no part, but refer the matter to the Department of State for settlement.

SOMEILLAN'S HARSH SENTENCE.

To be Imprisoned for Life in Chains for Conspiracy.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—At 12:30 P. M. to-day the sentence was read in the case of Luis Someillan, the naturalized American citizen who has been found guilty of conspiring against the Spanish Government. The sentence of the tribunal before which he was tried is that he be imprisoned for life in chains. Someillan's lawyer will appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid against the decision of the Havana tribunal.

Among the various conclusions of the tribunal, based on the charges against the prisoner, the following was the most important:

"Whereas, public rumor, in attributing to Someillan disaffection to the Spanish cause, was not misguided, since his change of nationality for an unjustified and unexplained reason suggests a rational suspicion that whoever breaks in such a way his traditions and history is actuated by hatred of or, at least, indifference to his ancient country, and changes his nationality in order to, while continuing to enjoy the advantages of Spanish legislation and the customs of Spanish society, carry in the bottom of his soul the ferment of separation, of which Someillan is a living and personal example."

The tribunal discarded all the evidence favorable to the prisoner, saying that there was ex parte evidence of a complot to misguide the tribunal.

Louis Lay, the young American who was arrested some months ago at Regla, across the bay from Havana, was released to-day from the Cabanas Fortress, where he had been confined since his arrest.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Large Manufacturing Concerns Resuming Operations.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 14.—After seven years of idleness the St. Joseph Nail Mills will be put in operation about Feb. 1. A large force of men will be employed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 14.—The North Works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company resumed work to-day after several months' idleness. With the resumption of the South Mills a week ago, the entire establishment is now in operation, employing 3,000 workmen.

Inauguration of Fast Limited Express Service to Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing on Monday, Jan. 18, the fast limited express service to Florida and Southern points, via Pennsylvania Railroad will be placed in effect.

The "New York and Florida Limited" via the Southern Railway, will leave New York every week day at 12:10 P. M., and will run through solid to St. Augustine, via Charlotte and Columbia, and "New York and Florida Special," via Atlantic Coast line, will leave New York every week day at 4:30 P. M., running through solid to St. Augustine, via Charleston.

These trains will be composed exclusively of Pullman sleeping, dining, and observation cars; no extra fare other than usual Pullman charges.—Adv.

FLEEING FROM BOMBAY

DESERTING THE CITY TO ESCAPE THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

More than Half the Population Has Run Away, and Business Is Paralyzed—Cemeteries Filled with the Dead.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—It is estimated that over 500,000 persons, comprising more than half the population of the city, have fled to the country to escape the plague. The streets are practically deserted, shops and bazaars are closed, and business is at a standstill. The doctors are beginning to fear treating plague patients lest they contract the disease, and many of the native doctors have fled. About 800,000 persons are encamped at Andheri, but they will not be able to remain there long, owing to scarcity of water and the unsanitary conditions prevailing.

The cemeteries of the city are filled with the dead, and it is becoming very difficult to bury the corpses, owing to the refusal of even friends and relatives to handle them, dreading contagion.

Up to last night the official statistics showed that there were 3,394 cases of the plague, and 2,356 deaths from the disease.

One result of the plague has been a great diminution in all kinds of crime except burglaries and petty thefts, and these in many instances are due to poverty-stricken wretches taking advantage of the fact that large quantities of property have been left without protection by refugees from the plague-infested city. So great has been the falling off in criminal and other cases that the High Court of Justice does not now find business enough to occupy more than half its time, while the courts in which small causes are tried have abandoned their sittings altogether, and the officials have taken a holiday.

Eight thousand fugitives are camping out at Andheri, where every condition is favorable to an outbreak of cholera. There is a scarcity of water in and about the town and the sanitary arrangements are of the crudest character. The refugees, however, are more afraid of the bubonic plague than of cholera, and they will undoubtedly remain where they are rather than return to Bombay. The Government is doing everything possible to assist the people, but its efforts thus far have been productive of little real result in the direction of cleanliness.

In Poona and Bandra the plague is raging with great virulence. The efforts of physicians to stay the progress of the disease in the slightest degree have been fruitless, and the death rate is extremely high. Hundreds of persons attacked by the disease have died in two or three hours, after suffering dreadful agony.

The customs of the natives add to the hideousness of the plague. The Mohammedan cemeteries are overcrowded, and it is impossible to find men enough to dig graves and bury the dead. The sound of dirges is incessant in and around the places where the Hindus burn their dead, in accordance with their time-honored custom, and the funeral music has a most depressing influence on all who hear it, natives and foreigners alike.

PRINCESS CHIMAY NOT TO ACT.

She and Rigo, with Whom She Eloped, Going to Africa.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 14.—The Princess de Chimay, who eloped from Paris a short time ago with a Hungarian gypsy musician named Janos Rigo, has written a letter to the Pesth Naplo requesting that paper to deny the recently circulated reports that she had engaged herself to give public performances on the stage in conjunction with Rigo. She and Rigo, the Princess writes, will start to-day for Africa, where they hope to find quiet and freedom from the annoyances to which they have been subjected by a morbidly curious public.

The Princess Chimay and Rigo left this city for Nice to-day. Their departure was sudden.

GROUNDINGS IN THE ELBE.

The Fuerst Bismarck Floated After Being Held Fast a Week.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—During the past few days there has been a series of groundings in the River Elbe that has not been equaled in a very long time. The Hamburg-American line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which struck bottom a week ago, remained fast until last night, when she managed to get afloat. The Normannia, belonging to the same line, while coming to this port from Genoa, also took ground and is still fast.

The German steamer Hochheimer, from Bombay, ran aground in the river, and while in this position she was run into by the British steamer Fernmoor, from Galveston. The latter had her stem stove and her bows cut down to the water's edge. The stem of the Hochheimer was also damaged.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Polaria, from New Orleans, and several other vessels are fast in the mud.

TAYLOR NOT YET EXTRADITED.

More Evidence of His Guilt of the Kentucky Murder Wanted.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who was arrested at Oxford recently upon a warrant obtained through the United States Embassy, charging him with the murder of Jesse Tyree in Kentucky in 1895, and who has several times since been arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court upon proceedings looking to his extradition to America, was again arraigned in that court this morning.

Sir John Bridge, the presiding Magistrate, said that he did not regard the documentary evidence forwarded here from America as sufficient to justify Taylor's extradition to the United States, and in consequence additional evidence has been cabled for. Upon his first arraignment Taylor virtually admitted the crime with which he is charged, but he now denies it.

Pending the arrival of further evidence Taylor was remanded for another week.

A Golden Wedding in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. William N. Birdwhistell celebrated their golden wedding to-day at the home of their son, W. E. Birdwhistell, near Nevins, in Anderson County. Every one of their descendants, three children, including Editor J. N. B. Birdwhistell of the Anderson News, published in Lawrenceburg; Mrs. John T. Lyon of Mercer County, and W. E. Birdwhistell, twenty grandchildren, and four great grandchildren were present at the festivities.

$10,000 Damages Awarded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—A verdict for $10,000 damages was returned this afternoon in the case of John R. Jones against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Jones was a brakeman for the road, and fell from a box car through the breaking of a ladder at the end of the car. Both legs were crushed beneath the car.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Ensign C. F. Preston is ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

—Commander J. B. Coghlan will be detached Feb. 1 from duty as Inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse District, with headquarters at New Orleans, and assume command of the receiving ship Richmond, at Philadelphia.

MME. CARRENO'S RECITAL.

The Noted Pianist Plays Before a Large Audience at the Waldorf.

Mme. Teresa Carreno gave her first piano recital yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf. Her audience was a large one, and there were numerous demonstrations of delight. Her programme was built on the familiar lines, sanctified by custom the world over, beginning with some serious music by Bach and ending with some superficial glitter by Liszt. The theory of this kind of programme is that the solid pieces should be played before the audience has time to grow weary, and the lighter pieces as a sort of refreshment after the serious listening is over. The truth is, however, that two-thirds of the people who attend piano recitals would go away as soon as the fireworks were over, if these came at the beginning. Mme. Carreno's programme consisted of Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue," Beethoven's sonata, Opus 57; the B flat and G flat preludes of Chopin, the same composer's G major nocturne, G flat etude, and A flat polonaise; Schubert's B flat impromptu, the Schubert-Liszt "Soirée de Vienne," and Liszt's "La Campanella," "Senetto del Petrarca," and sixth Hungarian rhapsody.

The recital displayed Mme. Carreno's highly organized technic and warm temperament to considerable advantage, yet it was a performance of uneven merit and served to indicate in what directions her limitations lie. The Bach prelude was deficient in depth and significance, but she played the fugue with fine polyphonic skill, bringing out the voice parts clearly and with proper balance. Her reading of the Beethoven sonata showed that she had made a careful study of the work, and that she felt its emotional content; but it was a reading which fell short of being masterful by reason of its lack of breadth and repose. In the Chopin numbers Mme. Carreno was somewhat too insistent with her tempo rubato; but her performance of the polonaise was splendid in its vigor and brilliancy.

Her best exhibitions of piano playing were in the Schubert impromptu and Liszt's "La Campanella." In the former the poetic mood was preserved throughout, while in tone-color, rhythm, and nuancing the performance left hardly anything to be desired. It was really a beautiful presentation of one of the most winsome pieces in any pianist's repertory. It was curious that immediately afterward Mme. Carreno should have played the "Soirée de Vienne" in a rather indifferent style. In "La Campanella" she showed abundant strength of finger and a nice command of dynamics. It ought to be said that the pleasure of the audience was not aided yesterday either by the noises proceeding from the building near by nor by the unfamiliarity of the ushers with the location of the seats.

A Comedy by Oscar Blumenthal.

"Das Einmaleins," a three-act comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, treating of German middle-class home life in the intimate and amiable manner of that practical and admired playwright, was acted with zest and vigor at the Irving Place Theatre last night. It seems hardly necessary to translate its title to "The Once One," (or "The One Times One," to use the English of the playbill,) to make it understood as the common German name of the multiplication table. The phrase is familiarly used to denote figuring of any sort, and the figuring in Herr Blumenthal's comedy relates to domestic economy.

Lili, the young wife of a rising, thrifty architect, has been led to extravagance. The play shows how her wise husband taught her to save the pennies, so that the dollars might take care of themselves. Incidentally, also, it shows how an exceedingly practical but charming young girl cured a youth of his hopeless artistic aspirations.

Like most German plays of its kind, "Das Einmaleins" is "talky." Two elderly gentlemen, of droll individuality, are very conspicuous in its development. The performance enlists the services of some of Herr Conried's best players, and was received last night with many signs of approval. Tonight, "Die Rauber" will be given, with Conried in one of his favorite rôles—Franz von Moor.

Felix Eichelberg	Adolf Link
Hubert Hartung	Hubert Reusch
Lili	Anna Bragn
Kathe	Gusti Forst
Frau Prof. Cornelius	Wilhelmine Schluter
Rothmuller	Mathieu Pfeil
Dr. Rothmuller	Rudolf Senius
Fritz Hartung	Fritz Lindner
Fraulein Kruger	Auguste Burmester
Frau Bohlke	L. Lothar
Betty	Jenny Loibel

The Next Play at Daly's Theatre.

"A King and a Few Dukes," by Robert W. Chambers, will be the next play at Daly's Theatre, though its production, owing to the success of "Much Ado," is likely to be deferred until later in the Winter.

The cast has been selected, and rehearsals are being held under the direction of Mr. Daly. Members of Mr. Daly's company who will appear in the new production include Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Grace Rutter, Pauline French, Charles Richman, Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Edwin Stevens, William Sampson, William Griffiths, John Craig, and George Lesovi.

HAMMERSTEIN SUES GUILBERT.

Claims He Had the Sole Right to the French Singer's Services.

Oscar Hammerstein has brought suit against Yvette Guilbert to recover $5,000 for breach of contract. The French singer was served with a summons at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night.

Mr. Hammerstein said that when he introduced Guilbert last year he made a contract with her to the effect that he was to have the "first call." upon her services, provided she contemplated other American tours, and, failing to keep this, she was to pay a forfeit of 25,000 francs, or $5,000, failure on Mr. Hammerstein's part to keep the contract with her to be subject to a like forfeit.

"Mlle. Guilbert did not keep her contract with me," said Mr. Hammerstein last night. "She made a contract in direct violation of our mutual agreement, and has appeared here without offering me and explanation. I will give the people of New York another chance to see her, but the next time that she returns it will be to answer the summons she was served with to-night."

Mlle. Guilbert's manager, "Ted" Marks, said that he drew up the contract, and that it had been fully kept by Mlle. Guilbert, who cabled to Mr. Hammerstein when she received the offer from Koster & Bial, in Paris. "The cablegram," said Mr. Marks, "was not answered by Mr. Hammerstein, and later when Mlle. Guilbert met his agent in Paris she gave him the opportunity to secure her services."

Notes of Foreign Interest.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—M. Emile Loubet was to-day re-elected President of the French Senate, receiving 205 votes.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. John Sargent has been elected a member of the Royal Academy, and Messrs. Alfred Parsons and J. J. Shannon have been elected associates of the same body. All three are artists of note.

BELFAST, Jan. 14.—A staging over the hold of the new steamer Arabia, which is being constructed here for the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, gave way to-day, killing three workmen and seriously injuring another.

BREMEN, Jan. 14.—The immense commercial warehouses of Meyer & Strauch, in Hohetherstrasse, this city, have been destroyed by fire. The contents of the warehouses consisted mostly of tobacco. The loss is placed at 3,000,000 marks, ($750,000.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.—London financiers generally express the opinion that the purpose of the visit to Europe of E. O. Wolcott, United States Senator from Colorado, is merely to test the sentiment in monetary circles upon the currency question, and not with any idea of arranging for an international monetary conference, to which the consensus of financial opinion is not favorable.

DEATH OF BISHOP JONES.

He Passed Away at Abergwili Palace in Wales, Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Right Rev. William Basil Jones, Bishop of the Diocese of St. David's, in the Church of England, died at Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen, Wales, to-day. He was consecrated Bishop in 1874.

The Right Rev. William Basil Jones was the eldest son of the late William Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire. The son was born in 1822, and was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy. He was elected in 1840 to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Ireland University Scholarship in 1842, and took his B. A. degree in 1844. He became a tutor at University College in 1854, and held various University offices. The Queen nominated him to the Bishopric of St. David's in 1874. He wrote a number of works on educational and religious topics. The distinguished prelate was twice married.

DEATH OF JAMES C. HAYMAKER.

Famous Oil Operator Who Made and Lost Fortunes.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—James C. Haymaker died to-day at his home in this city, aged sixty-three years. He figured largely in the development of oil and gas in Western Pennsylvania, and no man was better known in the oil country than he. He made fortunes in developing new territory and lost considerable in dry holes.

In 1884 the name of Haymaker achieved a National reputation. That year Michael and Obediah Haymaker, brothers of James, leased a piece of gas land in the then comparatively unknown Murraysville district. The same land subsequently came into the possession of the Pennsylvania Fuel Company. It was while the Haymakers were attempting to regain possession of the land that Obediah Haymaker was killed and the Haymaker riots (so called) took place. For the killing of Obediah Haymaker A. Bowers and Milton Weston, a Chicago millionaire, were convicted and sent to the Western Penitentiary for long terms. Bowers served his time, but Weston was pardoned.

The last few years James G. Haymaker made Pittsburg his home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Susan Carter Baring.

Susan Carter Baring, widow of Thomas Charles Baring, died at her home, at High Beach, Laughton, Essex, England, Jan. 11, in the sixtieth year of her age. Mrs. Baring was the eldest daughter of Robert Bowne Minturn, one of the founders of the old mercantile and shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and was in her youth one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in New York. She was married to Thomas Charles Baring, eldest son of the Bishop of Durham, and a member of the London firm of Baring Brothers & Co. Mr. Baring was one of the most prominent men in business and political life in England. He was a member of Parliament from London, and founder of Hertford College, at Oxford. At the time of the financial troubles of the firm Mr. Baring was mortally sick in Rome, but he managed to return to London, and by his efforts and means arranged the affairs of the firm.

Mrs. Baring was well known for her many acts of kindness and charity and her warm-hearted nature. Her death will be deeply regretted wherever she was known. She resided mainly in Essex, but had a town house in Grafton Street, Berkeley Square, London. Two unmarried sons, Harold Baring and Nigel Baring, and three daughters survive her.

Theodore S. Brown.

The Rev. Theodore S. Brown of Chatham, N. Y., died yesterday at the Albany Hospital, where he had undergone a surgical operation. He had been the pastor of the Reformed Church of Chatham for sixteen years, and next Spring would have completed his fiftieth year of consecutive service in the ministry.

He was born in Canaan, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1824. He was a graduate of Union College in the class of '44. He studied thology in Princeton Seminary.

His first pastorate was at New Concord, N. Y.; the second, in Plainfield, N. J.; the third, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; the fourth, in Dunellen, N. J. From Dunellen he went to Chatham. He was married in 1847 to Elizabeth L. Clarke, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

Mrs. Virginia D. Hunt.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Virginia D. Hunt, wife of Lieut. Rigley Hunt, United States Navy, died at her home on Sandford Avenue last night. She was thirty-six years old. She was a daughter of Commodore Upshur. Her husband and two children survive her.

Obituary Note.

—James L. Cherry of Detroit, mining engineer and railroad contractor, who, for seven years, had been engaged in the construction of a railroad from Buenaventura inland into the mountains and south to Cali, in the United States of Colombia, died suddenly Jan. 9. Mr. Cherry was traveling in company with his secretary, Mr. Schremm of New York, and was on his way home when seized with the fatal illness.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Sue," Bret Harte's comedy-drama, will be presented next week at the Harlem Opera House. Annie Russell and Joseph Wheelock will appear in the leading rôles.

—Myrtle Peck, an equestrienne performing at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon by a trick horse which fell upon her. She was unable to appear last night.

—"New York," a melodrama by E. M. Alfriend and A. C. Wheeler, will follow "Captain Impudence" at the American Theatre. The play will be produced Feb. 1 under the direction of William A. Brady.

—A special matinée performance will be given at Koster & Bial's to-day, when the distribution of souvenirs and a reception by Yvette Guilbert after the performance will mark the occasion.

—The soloists at the ninth of the series of Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House will include Huberman, the boy violinist; Mme. Litoinne, Sabignac, Campanari, and Piançon. Anton Seidl will direct.

—Chauncey Olcott will begin an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Jan. 25, in Augustus Pitou's new play, "Sweet Inniscarra." The story of the piece is founded on the Irish folklore tale of "The Stone of Destiny."

—Miss Virginia Earle has not yet fully recovered from her illness, but is reported to be getting well rapidly. It is possible that she will resume her rôle in "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre early next week. In the meantime, Miss Percy Haswell is appearing in her stead.

—"Le Cid," Massenet's spectacular opera, is in active rehearsal at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it will positively be produced early in February. The opera is much heavier from a spectacular standpoint than anything that has yet been attempted at the Opera House. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Litvinne will probably be in the cast.

—The performance to be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday evening for the benefit of "Billy" Birch, the veteran minstrel, promises to be interesting. The following variety performers, including Ramponels Old Guard Band, will appear: Lewis Dockstader, F. J. and Lydia Titus, Kittie Rampone, Bernard Dyllyn, the Clipper Quartette, the Aeolian Trio, and others.

—Daniel Frohman has decided to present "The First Gentleman of Europe," by Frances Hodgson Burnett and George Fleming, at the Lyceum Theatre, Jan. 25. The play is a story of love and intrigue in the days when George IV. was Prince of Wales, and a number of incidents characteristic of the time of the last of the Georges help to make it effective. James K. Hackett will play the rôle of the Prince, and Miss Mary Mannering, Felix Morris, and other members of the Lyceum Stock Company, including Charles Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen, who will make their first appearance at the Lyceum this season, will have parts.

BACHELORS' CIRCLE BALL.

German Liederkranz's Week of Festivity Ended Last Night.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Bachelors' Circle of the German Liederkranz was held last night at the clubhouse, on East Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue. The ball marked the close of the gayety attending the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the society.

The illuminated stars and lyre and German and American flags decorated the exterior of the hall. The interior was decorated, green being the prevailing color. In the foyer, between the two staircases, was the badge of the club, the words "Bachelors' Circle" appearing in yellow bachelor's buttons on a background of green. The hallways were decorated with palms and other potted plants and festoons of holly and smilax.

The foyer of the second floor leading to the ballroom was transformed into a bower of roses and smilax, with numerous electric lights and miniature Japanese lanterns. The dining room was decorated in green. The Hungarian Band furnished music for the diners.

In the large ballroom the dance music was furnished by Ernst Neyer's orchestra and the promenade music by Lieboldt's Band.

Following the annual custom, the bachelors presented to each lady a handsome gold pen and holder, with the inscription, "Bachelors' Circle, 1897."

It was 10:30 when the grand march started, with President William F. Palmenberg and Miss Lucy Lyons leading.

Among the guests were Controller and Mrs. A. P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. Kappes, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cillis, Mr. and Mrs. Julius May, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Palmenberg, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Krapp, Mr. and Mrs. George Poggenburg, Col. and Mrs. Heppenheimer, Judge and Mrs. Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher J. Huepfel, Mr. and Mrs. Chatillon, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter.

Miss Louise Weber, Misses Gitz, Mrs. John Linck, Miss Lehmann, Miss Gerlach, Miss Doelger, Miss Chattilon, Mrs. William Foster, Mrs. Emil T. Palmenberg, Mrs. Fred Kranisch, Mrs. S. Bergmann, Miss Bergmann, Mrs. Charles Gulder, Mrs. Alfred Snedeker, Baroness Von Zeidlitz, Miss Berg, Mrs. Adams, Miss Koster, Mrs. William Schwenker, Mrs. John Ruhl, and Mrs. Oscar Von Bernuth.

First Panel Sheriff's Jury Dines.

The annual dinner of the Sheriff's Jury, first panel, was held last night at Delmonico's. About 200 guests were present. Foreman Francis P. Furnald presided, and William A. McElroy acted as toastmaster. Among the guests were Mayor Strong, Justices McAdam, Gildersleeve, Bookstaver, and Daly, District Attorney Olcott, Justice Hinsdale, Judge Van Wyck, Controller Fitch, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge Cowing, Alderman Windolph, Corporation Counsel Scott, William Brookfield, C. H. T. Collis, Washington E. Connor, Judge Newberger, John Jeroloman, and Police Commissioner A. D. Parker. There were no set toasts. Among the speakers were William A. McElroy, Mayor Strong, and Justice Hinsdale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS Collection OF

Paintings AND Statuary

Comprising over 300 Representative Works of

American and Foreign Artists,

BAKER, BECKER, BOUGHTON, CASILEAR, CHURCH, COLE, DIAZ, DURAND, FAED, FRERE, GIFFORD, GIGNOUX, HART, J. M., HUNTINGTON, JOHNSON, E., KENSETT, MERLE, MULLER, C. L., TROYON, VERLAT, and others.

AND INCLUDING

LEUTZE'S CELEBRATED PAINTING,

Washington Crossing the Delaware.

ALSO,

The High Class

FURNITURE

Consisting of Mahogany, Rosewood, Oak, and Ebony Parlor, Library, and Bedroom Suites, Upholstered in the Richest Designs and Materials, with Silk and Plush Portieres and Curtains to Match, Carpets, Mirrors, Clocks, & Bronzes.

NOW IN THE LARGE MANSION, 105 and 107 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St., Where they may be seen till time of sale.

MR. S. P. AVERY, JR., WILL ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT.

Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. Ortgies & Co., Managers.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK. THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.

Free View 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Munoz Collection, TO BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE

Monday Next, Jan. 18, and four following days at 2:30 and 8 o'clock P. M.

MODERN PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE,

Antique and Modern Oriental and European Ceramics, Bronzes, Old Silver, and other Metal Work, Ivory Carvings, Lacquers, Valuable Ancient Arms, Curios, Relics,

FINE FURNITURE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, ETC., ETC., COLLECTED BY THE LATE

J. M. MUNOZ

of this city, formerly Consul for Bolivia and Costa Rica.

*** Catalogue mailed on application.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers. 6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

FREE EXHIBITION. Paintings, Statuary, Books & Furniture,

Including Marble Statue

"Minnehaha," by Powers,

To be sold by auction

Monday Afternoon and Evening, January 18th, at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

EXCLUDE THE COLD—USE ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips on doors and windows. For sale or applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton st., N. Y., & 14th St. & Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

MONTGOMERY BADLY INJURED.

One of the Cruiser's Propellers Was Rendered Useless.

The damage done to the cruiser Montgomery, which struck upon a rock in the bay Tuesday, is more serious than was at first supposed. The examination of the vessel in the drydock at the navy yard showed that the port side of the bilge reel was badly damaged, and the seam between the plates in some places was nearly half an inch wide.

The cement of the flooring in the engine room was badly cracked, and the three blades of the port propeller were badly bent as to render the propeller useless, and it will have to be replaced by a new one. Fragments of stone that were found imbedded in the propeller's blades dispelled the theory that the Montgomery had struck a sunken sevvel, and established the fact that a rock was struck with considerable force.

The rivets that support the shaft were found to be loosened, and the plates were also separated at the propeller's supports. The port engine was also partly disabled.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.

To the Holders of

Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes.

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.

Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS.
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Preferred and Common Stock.

Under the privilege of subscribing to the Common Stock of the proposed new corporation on the terms heretofore announced, the second cash payment of 20 per cent. will be due and payable on January 15th, being $150 on each 100 shares of Old Preferred Stock and $50 on each 100 shares of Old Common Stock.

Payments so made will be indorsed on Central Trust Company receipts issued under the agreement of Oct. 10, 1896.

New York, January 13, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873, for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

RETIREMENT OF MOBILE CITY BONDS.

Mobile, Jan. 11, 1897.

The following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) numbered 4808, 3481, 3587, and 3762, were this day drawn for retirement, in accordance with law, and will be paid on presentation by the First National Bank of Mobile on the first day of February, 1897, with interest for one month.

Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Depositary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but firm. Call money 1½ to 2 per cent.

A trifle over 100,000 shares made up yesterday's stock market record. This represents virtual stagnation. Yet such stocks as were exceptionally active showed strength. The two stocks most conspicuous in the day's business—Chicago Gas and Sugar Trust—rose between 1 and 2 points each.

***

In Sugar Trust the impression has gained ground that there may be a quick settlement of the fight which lately has been attracting attention. Sugar Trust insiders say this is absurd. But Wall Street cynically doubts the Trust's official information. In the sugar trade authorities independent of the Trust do not hesitate to aver that the Trust is bound to win the pending fight, however unpopular such a victory may be.

***

Chicago Gas rises on the development of a sentiment favorable to the property in Chicago. It is now believed that not only is the new dividend policy to be lasting, but there seems to be ample basis for the expectation that the Illinois Legislature will proceed promptly to put the company where it cannot be further harassed by speculative politicians. Gains in this way will be important to the utmost degree.

***

The inactivity of the market does not seem to disturb the confidence of those who are bullish on the stock market. They are strengthened in their views by the firmness which the market shows through all the dullness. Stocks are in hands so strong that all the petty performances and nagging ways of the room-trading bears fall flat.

***

Not much inspiriting news will be needed to give the whole market vigor.

***

Government bonds closed firm at unchanged quotations. There were sales of $12,000 4s, 1925, at 121@120¾.

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	Ill. Steel Co.	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Tob. pf.	1⅜	N. J. Central	¾
C., B. & Q.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chicago Gas	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Wheel. & L. Erie	1
Laclede Gas	⅞	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chi. & N. P. 1st	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
L. & N., Pensacola Div., 6s	1½	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. River 5s	1
Morris & Essex 1st	1	St. P. 1st, Southwest. Div.	1
Northwest S. F. 6s	1⅞	St. Paul gen. 4s, S.A	1
Nor. Pac. 3d, t. r.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,437,623; balances, $6,963,732; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,286,511.

Money on call in London at 1½@2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½@5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. bid. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

The local money market continues dull and without change. Brokers yesterday reported a better supply of commercial bills than for some time. The activity in this department is gradually increasing. The amount of mercantile paper offered is growing, but the demand for it is so large that the market shows no change, and rates continue low. Borrowers on commercial paper, like those in all other departments of the money market, have practically their own way as to terms. The lenders are the beggars, and unless there is a great increase in mercantile activity they are likely to continue so.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛ to 34½; St. Paul, ¼, to 76½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 50½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 99¼; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 95½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie sold at 15⅛, Mexican at 23¾, Pennsylvania at 53⅛, and Reading at 13¾. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 13-16, for money and 112 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £1,076,190 bullion during the week. The proportion of reserve to liability which last week was 44.98 per cent., now stands at 50.50 per cent., against an advance from 60.44 per cent. to 60.90 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 3,343,000 francs gold and a decrease of 587,000 francs silver.

***

A member of a prominent Wall Street house having important foreign connections, said yesterday:

"From our London advices, we are inclined to believe that there is a strong sentiment in speculative circles abroad in favor of American stocks. The immense balance of trade in our favor and the indications that it will remain so for some time; the fact that New York is a heavy lender to London by means of exchange transactions, and the prospects of an industrial revival throughout the United States which will have good effect on railroad earnings, have all combined to attract London's attention to Americans.

"But as long as our own market is inactive and closes day after day without any change for the better, London will not do much in our stocks. We can hardly expect Europe to take the initiative. But once start the market here and let London see some activity in New York, and I think foreign cables will begin to play an important part among our stock market factors."

MARKET DEVELOPING STRENGTH.

Mr. William F. Pendleton of Macy & Pendleton, says of the stock market:

"A close observer of the market's course during the past ten days must have seen the gradual strengthening that has been going on. The end of every two or three days shows better prices and considerably more inherent strength. The market is gradually shaping itself for a decided movement. The big men of the Street are getting ready. And every present indication predicts that the move will be in an upward direction.

"Excepting Congress, there is nothing in the situation that can stand in the way of higher prices. All natural factors and all of Wall Street's local influences seem to be combining to put stocks up. There are indications everywhere that promise industrial improvement, and reports are showing good earnings for the railroads.

"There is a great deal of gloomy talk on the Street. Bears are numerous, and are predicting all kinds of disasters. But I can see no reason for hopelessness. Bull markets usually start when the bears are thickest, and I believe we are going to see one now.

"The start is slow, but that is due to the nervousness still clinging to Wall Street. The market has had so many hard knocks lately that it is afraid to hold up its head for fear of getting another. But the confidence is gradually accumulating, and when the upward swing is once begun, prices will go up in a way that will amaze the Street."

BEAR LEADERS INACTIVE.

Mr. Charles Minzesheimer of the Stock Exchange said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking on the market outlook:

"I can see nothing on which to sell stocks. From the way in which the market has been acting for the past two weeks, it looks very much as though we were just on the eve of an advance in prices.

"Apart from the excellent condition of the country and the prospects of a business revival, the market, considered from a professional Wall Street standpoint, seems to be getting ready for a bull movement. The possibility of more Congressional foolishness, which has for some time been the chief bear argument, is losing its terror for speculators. People are gradually coming to believe that talk in Washington really amounts to very little.

"Then, too, there is no aggressive bear element in the market. The leaders on that side seem to be doing little or nothing. The whole bear party—that is, the clique who usually lead the bear campaigns—have become inactive. They are evidently afraid to operate on the short side just at this time. There has been some talk of a large short interest in the market. I do not think that is correct. There has been such small business lately, and such a large majority of the transactions have been made by the room traders who get in and out on the same day, that I do not see how there can be much of an interest existing either long or short.

"All that is needed now is for a bull pool to go in and start one or two stocks up, effect a good advance in a few of the active shares, and these would develop such a rise in stocks as would attract the attention of the whole country to Wall Street.

"There is every reason to expect a widespread improvement in business in the Spring. Money is plentiful and cheap. Business men will have no difficulty in getting financial accommodation when they want to reach out. There are no surplus stocks anywhere in the country, and the consumers themselves are as short of necessary merchandise as the merchants. A demand must develop, and it must come soon. When it does start, I think the improvement in business will be a rapid one.

"The situation in Wall Street is much the same. The Street itself must start the advance. When prices begin to go up there will be no trouble in getting the public into the market. The demand will develop just as it will in general business. The public has no stocks. Men have money idle on their hands. They are only waiting for the first indications of a rise to bring it to Wall Street."

PROGRESS AND PROFITS.

The annual statement of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn makes a most inspiriting showing, the figures to Dec. 31, 1896, compared with the year preceding, being as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$810,266.33	$621,149.04	$189,117.29
Op. and general expenses	451,266.10	340,707.21	110,558,89
Net earnings	$359,000.23	$280,441.83	$78,558.40
Income from other sources	31,148.24	29,907.46	1,240.78
	$390,148.47	$310,349.29	$79,799.18
Less taxes	48,000.00	43,000.00	5,000.00
	$342,148.47	$267,349.29	+$74,799.18
Int'r on bonds.	50,000.00	33,750.00	16,250.00
	$292,148.47	$238,599.29	$58,549.18
Dividend at 6 p.c.	225,000.00	202,500.00	22,500.00
	$67,148.47	$31,099.29	$36,049.18
Doubtful accounts written off	7,148.00	6,000.00	1,148.00
	$60,000.47	$25,099.29	$34,901.18
Depreciation reserve fund	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
	$10,000.47	99.29	9,901.18
Profit and loss	49,411.81	49,312.52	99.29
Balance, surplus.	$59,412.28	$49,411.81	$10,000.47

The progress of the company along all lines has continued in marked degree. To provide for further enlargement of the company's facilities, made important by the increased demand for the current for power as well as lighting uses, the management is now raising an additional $500,000, through issue to the stockholders of record of $250,000 stock and $250,000 bonds. These additions to capital account will make the mortgage indebtedness, which is at 5 per cent., $1,250,000, with $4,000,000 stock.

Property has been acquired in South Brooklyn upon which a new station will be erected, with all of the advantages of a water front location, which will be connected with the existing stations of the system, and render the service still more complete. Other additions to the plant will be made with the new money, with reference to which we quote from the official circular of the company.

"The calculations submitted demonstrate that the economy in operation by reason of the improvements will be far in excess of the interest and dividends upon the new issues, without reference to the new business to be supplied, contracts for much of which have already been entered into."

The regular quarterly dividends of 6 per cent. have been continued with increasing surplus, which it is confidently expected will with this year be materially added to.

NO PLAN ADOPTED.

Respecting the current rumor that the General Electric Company is to pay up the back dividends on its preferred stock on a 5 per cent. basis, instead of the 7 per cent. due, a member of the committee appointed to investigate the claims of the stockholders as to dividends, &c., says in The Boston Transcript:

"Any report that a definite plan has been agreed upon is without foundation, for the committee as yet has had no meeting. Then, too, I hardly believe that the stockholders would accept a settlement at 5 per cent. The rumor might have gained credence from the fact that the General Electric Company is presenting a very good showing, with a prospect of an excellent year to come. Again, it is pretty well recognized that an agreement between the company and its stockholders is the only sensible way of settling this dilemma. So, considering all these facts, I am not surprised that the report was circulated, although you can state that as yet nothing definite has been decided upon."

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.

Iron and steel companies are reported large borrowers of money in Eastern markets.—Boston Herald.

LAYING SOUND FOUNDATIONS.

Returns of railway tonnage show a disappointing decrease compared with a year ago, and there is no reported increase in trade worthy of note, but traveling men state that, notwithstanding all of this, every one seems to feel confident that there will be a general revival within a few weeks. In fact, the foundations for a good trade are now being laid. The change in the situation, however, has not gotten beyond a buoyant feeling.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

In both Sugar and Chicago Gas—the two leaders in yesterday's advance—Gov. Flower's contingent of friends were conspicuous as buyers.

***

The sterling exchange rate is getting dangerously near the point where gold exports will be profitable.

***

People who are long of Manhattan are evidently growing callous to attacks against the company. The Grady resolution had no effect whatever yesterday. The stock thrived on it and advanced.

***

For once the bull points on Sugar—the predictions that it would go to 113—have come true.

***

President Gates's statement as to the good condition of the company brought buying orders in Illinois Steel yesterday.

***

It is believed that before the end of the weak railroad circles will hear of further developments in regard to the charges which the Pennsylvania Railroad has made against the Baltimore and Ohio.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	171	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	222	Mech. & Traders'	137½
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	170
Central National	125	Merchants'	134
Chase National	625	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce.	200	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	210	Ninth National	108
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	129	Peoples'	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	168
German American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	163	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New York	109
Importers & Traders'	535	Third National	100
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Mfgs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	206		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	576	576	576
1st week Jan.	$10,040	$20,057	$22,124

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
1st week Jan.	$231,898	$254,367	$221,722
From July 1	6,918,478	7,636,862	7,252,531

DETROIT, GRAND-RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Jan.	$16,530	$14,950	$16,485

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Jan.	$4,572	$5,574	$4,755

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Jan.	$17,013	$20,526	$16,399

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	215	215	215
1st week Jan.	$17,435	$19,549	$12,393

CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Month Dec.	$304,000	$348,000	.....

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The principal and about the only features in the local market were two or three copper mining shares. Montana was active during the morning, and there was considerable realizing, which forced the price down ¾, to 98, but the stock later gained 1 point, closing at 99. Tamarack rose 3½, to 100, but sold off later to 98½, where it closed. The Junior was heavy at 16, a loss of 1¼. Quincy declined 1 point, to 122, and Calumet 3, to 337. Fluctuations in Butte were narrow, with the closing price ⅛ higher. The ordinary favorites were peculiarly inactive, and there was absolutely nothing doing in Bay State Gas. The investment demand for local railway stocks was not quite so good, and prices declined, Boston and Lowell losing a point, to 206, Boston and Maine ½, to 164, and New Haven ¼, to 176¾. Chicago Junction preferred gained a point, to 106. Bell Telephone was unchanged, at 209½, and New England Telephone sold at 101¾, a fraction lower than the last previous sale. Copper in London was steady at 50⅛ for spot and 50⅝ for futures. The money market was very dull, money between banks at 2 per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anniston City	....	22	....	22
Boston	4½	5	3⅝	..
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	3¾	4	..	4¼
East Boston	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	5¾
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	209	210	209½	210
Erie	65¾	68¼	66	66¼
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New England	..	102	..	102

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85	84	85
General Electric pf.	75	77	75	77
Illinois Steel	34	35	33	34
Lamson Store Service	22¼	23	22½	23
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18¼	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	20½	20	20½
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf	50½	51	50½	51½
Bay State Gas	5¾	6	5¾	6

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	210	210½	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	206	207	206	207
Boston & Maine	164½	165	164	165
Central Massachusetts	10	..	10	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	101½	101¾	101	102
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	105	106	105	105½
Fitchburg pf.	91	91½	91¼	91¾
Maine Central	..	..	128½	129
N. Y., N. H. & H.	176¾	177¼	176¾	177¼
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176½	177
West End	64	64¾	..	65
West End pf.	88	..	87½	88

MINING STOCKS.

Alloues	50	55	50	55
Atlantic	23¼	24	23¼	24
Boston & Montana	98¾	99¼	98¼	99
Butte & Boston	6¼	6¾	6	6½
Calumet & Hecla	335	..	..	340
Centennial	..	3½	3½	12
Franklin	11¼	12	11¼	12
Gold Coin	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Kearsarge	17½	18	17¼	18
Merced	8¾	8	7¾	8
Osceola	29½	30	29	30
Pioneer	5¼	5½	5	..
Quincy	123	128	122	128
Tamarack	97	98½	97	100
Wolverine	9	9¼	9	9¼

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	..	..	108¾	..
Mexican Cent. cn. 4s	66	66½	65¾	66¼
Mexican Cent. 1st Inc.	15	..	14¾	15½
Mexican Cent. 2d Inc.	..	..	..	7¾
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	..	..	80	82
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	..	..	70½	72

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Electric	1	1½	1	1½
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	....	85	85	85

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company	..	33
*Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
‡Brooklyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107¼	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	108½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	76
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph	110½	121½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	22	27
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	16
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	161
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	113¼	..
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100½	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	..
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	192	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	85
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	88
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	57	62
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	2	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	59½	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	60	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	71	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	3
Kings County Traction	38	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	74
Lorillard Company pf.	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	..	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	..	76
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	26	33
Met. West Side 1st 6s (of Chicago)	44	46
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	215	222
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New Orleans Pacific l. g. stock	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41½	42½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	104½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	92	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	42	45
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	17	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	3	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	93	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16¾	17½
P., McK'por & Y. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	34	38
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	79
Second Avenue Railroad stock	139	146
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	108½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
*Standard Gas	78	81
*Standard Gas pf.	102½	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	100	111
Standard Oil Trust	262	263
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	30	40
Trow Directory pf.	..	34
Union Ferry stock	60	62
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
Union Railway 1st	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	68½	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	135½	137¼
*Western Gas Company	..	61½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	20	21½
Worcester Traction pf.	95½	97
Worthington Pump pf.	76½	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety Company	185	190
Atlantic	180	183½
Bond and Mortgage	165	175
Brooklyn Trust	394	..
Central	1080	..
Continental	170	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	780	..
Franklin	212	218
Guaranty Trust Company	402	408
Hamilton	..	204
Kings County	253	260
Knickerbocker	178	182
Lawyers' Title

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 14, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	5	Adams Express	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
14¼	15	190	American Cotton Oil	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
110	111	4	American Express	111	111	111	111	.....
13⅝	13½	148	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
27½	29⅜	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	27⅜	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	.....
113⅜	113½	33,490	American Sugar Refs.	111¾	113⅝	111⅝	113⅞	+1½
101½	102	117	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101⅜	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	+ ⅝
78⅛	79¼	8,403	American Tobacco	78¾	79¾	78¾	79	+ ½
106	106½	257	American Tobacco pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1⅜
9¾	11	150	Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	— ½
14	14⅛	810	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
23⅞	23¾	1,841	At., T. & S. F. pf	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
⅝	½	810	Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	½	⅝	½	+ ⅛
15	15½	910	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15½	15	15	—1
11½	11⅞	310	Bay State Gas	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	.....
18¾	19	150	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	18¾	19	18¾	19	.....
88½	90	16	Brooklyn Union Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
44	45	10	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	.....
17⅝	17¾	225	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
72⅜	72¾	5,145	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72½	+ ½
77	77⅜	10,145	Chicago Gas	75⅝	77¼	75⅝	77¼	+1⅝
74⅝	74¾	4,610	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74½	74¾	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅜
130½	131	11	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	.....
103¼	103½	635	Chi., & Northwestern	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	770	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ¼
28	29	140	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
22¾	24½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23	23	23	—1
16½	17⅜	575	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17	17	16	16½	.....
142	143	233	Consolidated Gas Co.	142	142¾	142	142¾	+ ¼
111	111⅝	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	111⅛	111¾	110⅝	111	— ¼
101⅜	102	108	Ed. E. I. of N. Y. ex s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	30	Erie	15	15	15	15	.....
33¾	33⅞	1,450	General Electric	33⅝	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
93	93½	350	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	.....
34	36	906	Illinois Steel Co	33	34	32	34	+1
25	26	50	Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	.....
22½	23	950	Lacleda Gas	22¼	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
152½	152⅞	100	Lake Shore	152¼	152¼	152½	152½	— ¼
51	55	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
49¼	49⅝	1,730	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
83	83¼	2,310	Manhattan Con	88	89¼	87¾	89	+1⅛
13¾	14	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
30¾	30¼	1,080	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	.....
20⅜	21⅛	345	Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
21½	23	200	Mobile & Ohio	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1
24	24½	270	National Lead Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
88	90	25	National Lead Co. pf	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	.....
102¼	102⅝	1,000	New Jersey Central	102	102½	102	102½	+ ⅜
93¾	94	5	New York Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
177	179	26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	178	177	178	.....
24½	25	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
13½	13⅞	82	Northern Pacific	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	.....
33½	33⅞	460	Northern Pacific pf	33⅜	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	100	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
38½	40	11	O. R. & Nav. pf	38	38	38	38	.....
24⅜	24⅝	510	Pacific Mail	24	24⅜	24	24½	+ ⅛
26¾	26⅞	670	P. & Q. Ill. pd	26¾	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
13½	16	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
156¼	158	213	Pull. Pal. Car Co	155¼	156½	155¼	156½	+1½
10¼	10¼	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
40⅜	40⅝	720	St. Paul & Omaha	40¼	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ¼
10⅝	10⅞	242	Standard R. & T.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
13½	14½	300	Southern Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	400	Southern Railway	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	2,077	Southern Railway pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	3,320	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ⅞
9¼	9½	700	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
7	7¼	1,550	Union Pacific, t. r.	7	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	2½	150	Union Pacific, D. & G.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	9½	100	United States Leather	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	61¾	1,205	U. S. Leather pf	61¼	61⅝	61	61⅜	+ ¼
24	25	200	United States Rubber	24	24	24	24	— ½
74½	76	150	U. S. Rubber pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	— ¾
6¾	6⅝	20	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
17⅝	19	500	Wabash pf	16	16	16	16	.....
16	99	5	Wells-Fargo Express	97	97	97	97	.....
83½	83¾	673	Western Union Tel	83¼	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	2⅞	11,685	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3⅜	3⅜	2¾	2¾	—1
12¾	13	643	Wheeling & L. E. pf	13	13	11	12	—2
Sales		105,457						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
4,000 ... 74¾
18,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 75½
11,000 ... 75
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
25,000b3 ... 75
A., T. & S F gen 4s
13,000 ... 80⅝
10,000 ... 80¾
25,000 ... 80⅞
500 ... 81
28,000 ... 80¾
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ... 44⅝
26,000 ... 44½
Atlantic & Pac Inc
20,000 ... ⅞
Austin & Northwest 1st
11,000 ... 82½
Brook Union Gas 5s
5,000 ... 106⅞
11,000 ... 107
Brook W & W Co 5s
2,000 ... 100½
3,000 ... 100⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ... 106¼
1,000 ... 106⅜
2,000 ... 106¼
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899
5,000 ... 103⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
5,000 ... 100½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000 ... 100¼
2,000 ... 100⅜
8,000s20F ... 100½
Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000 ... 74½
14,000b3 ... 74½
16,000 ... 74½
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s
4,000 ... 80
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
2,000 ... 115½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
5,000 ... 97¼
Chic & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 100⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 ... 111½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 42
12,000 ... 42½
30,000 ... 43
Chic & N W, S F 5s
1,000 ... 109½
Chic & N W, S F 6s
5,000 ... 115⅞
Chic & Northwestern 25-year deb 5s
5,000 ... 107
Chic & Northwestern cons 7s
11,000 ... 140⅜
3,000 ... 141
5,000 ... 140⅜
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
3,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102
18,000 ... 102¼
2,000 ... 102⅜
1,000 ... 102½
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000 ... 128¾
Chic & W, Ind R M
1,000 ... 117
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M div 4s
1,000 ... 88
Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000 ... 85
Den & Rio G 4s
3,000 ... 88¾
Dul & Iron Range 1st
1,000 ... 100
4,000 ... 100½
16,000 ... 101
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
15,000 ... 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ... 107¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 ... 65½
1,000 ... 63⅝
Erie 2d Mortgage
1,000 ... 118¼
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ... 90¾
Grand Riv, C & C 1st
15,000 ... 95
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000 ... 66
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
2,000 ... 102
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 93¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 68¾
13,000 ... 69
Kings Co Elev 1st
4,000 ... 45
L S & M So 2d Coup
3,000 ... 119
6,000 ... 119¼
L S & M So 2d Reg
7,000 ... 119¼
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000 ... 100½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
2,000 ... 117
Long Dock 6s
3,000 ... 134
Long Island 1st
3,000 ... 105½
Louis & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st
2,000 ... 117½
Pennsylva Div 6s
2,000 ... 108
Mil & No 1st, 1913, Consolidated
3,000 ... 118
Mil & St Paul Cons
4,000 ... 130¼
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Mo Riv 5s
2,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 110
Chic Pac W 5s
8,000 ... 112½
H & D Div 5s
2,000 ... 108
Southwest Div
4,000 ... 116½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
10,000s20F ... 98
1,000 ... 98¾
1,000 ... 99
Mil & St P 8s 1st
2,000 ... 107½
Minn & St L con 5s
7,000 ... 101
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ... 83
500 ... 82¾
1,000 ... 83½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
25,000 ... 61⅜
1,000 ... 61
7,000 ... 61¼
Mo, K & T of Texas 5s
2,000 ... 77½
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 ... 141½
10,000 ... 141½
500 ... 140½
N Y Cent 1st Coup
4,000 ... 118½
N Y Cent 1st Reg
10,000 ... 117¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
6,000 ... 105
N Y & N E 1st 6s
4,000 ... 114
N Y & N Eng 1st 7s
10,000 ... 119½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
2,000 ... 108¾
N Y, Ontario & W, Refunding 4s
1,000 ... 90⅝
N Y, Sus & West G M
9,000 ... 74
N Y, S & W Term 1st
10,000 ... 105
5,000 ... 105½
Nor P Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ... 85¾
4,000 ... 85⅞
500c ... 86
7,000 ... 85¾
74,000 ... 85⅞
500 ... 86⅛
6,000 ... 85⅞
500 ... 86
1,000 ... 86
North Pac 3d Coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
7,000 ... 78
10,000 ... 78¼
N Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
5,000 ... 52½
80,000 ... 52½
35,000 ... 52⅝
99,000 ... 52½
35,000 ... 52⅝
North Pac Cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000 ... 54¾
Oregon R & Nav 7s
2,000 ... 110¼
10,000 ... 110¾
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 113
1,000 ... 112¼
Oregon R R & Nav 4s
10,000 ... 81
5,000 ... 81⅛
16,000 ... 81
1,000 ... 81⅛
2,000 ... 81
Pac of Mo 2d Ext
6,000 ... 101½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st,
3,000 ... 100
Phil & Read 1st Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments pd
2,000 ... 46⅞
10,000 ... 46¾
4,000 ... 47
Phil & Read gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, assented
81,000 ... 81
20,000b3 ... 81⅛
20,000 ... 81
1,000 ... 81⅛
46,000 ... 81
2,000 ... 81⅛
5,000 ... 81
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
15,000 ... 99
10,000 ... 99¼
Rich & Danville 6s
5,000 ... 118½
3,000 ... 119
2,000 ... 119½
Rich & Danv equip
1,000 ... 100
Rich & Danv deb 5s, Stamped
5,000 ... 95
Rio Grande West 1st
11,000 ... 73⅜
18,000 ... 73¼
4,000 ... 73⅝
5,000 ... 73⅜
Rome, W & O Cons
4,000 ... 118½
St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 48
10,000 ... 49
5,000 ... 49½
St L & San Fran 4s
2,000 ... 62⅜
6,000 ... 62⅝
11,000 ... 62½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000s20F ... 95¾
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000 ... 109
St Paul, M & M 2d
1,000 ... 116¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 89½
2,000 ... 89¾
Standard R & T 6s
4,000 ... 75⅞
11,000 ... 75¾
10,000 ... 75⅞
2,000 ... 75⅝
Standard R & T inc
9,000 ... 25½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
8,000 ... 93
6,000 ... 93¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ... 87
Tol, Peo & West 4s
5,000 ... 68½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000 ... 100
Union Pac 1st, '96
2,000 ... 103¼
Union Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000 ... 100¼
Union Pac 6s, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ... 100½
Union Pac 1st, '98, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000 ... 100¼
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes
10,000 ... 100½
Un Pac ext s fd 8s
5,000 ... 85
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ... 107
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ... 72
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ... 105¾
1,000 ... 105¼
1,000 ... 105⅞
10,000 ... 106
8,000 ... 105⅞
7,000 ... 105⅝
Registered
10,000 ... 104½
500 ... 105
Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Receipts
1,000 ... 38

Total ... $1,640,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,004.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$174,100
Exports in the same period	40,480
Net imports	$133,620
Net exports, 1896	933,668
Net exports, 1895	6,498,657
Net exports, 1894	72,405
Net exports, 1893	2,032,193

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .19, 1,500 shares Creede and Creek Consolidated at .13, 200 shares Isabella at .53, 600 shares Mount Rosa at .18, 400 shares Pharmacist at .15, and 100 shares Standard at 1.50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Sp. Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
11,190	Am. Sug. Refs	111¾	113⅝	111¾	113¼
260	Am. Tobacco	78½	79¾	78½	79
3,470	Chicago Gas	75¾	77¼	75¾	77¼
440	C., R. I. & P.	67¾	67⅞	67¼	67½
3,680	C., B. & Q.	72½	72⅝	72¼	72⅜
6,660	C., M. & St. P.	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅜
20	Cent. of N. J.	101½	101½	101½	101½
920	Gen. Electric	33¾	34½	33¾	34¼
690	Louis. & Nash.	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49¾
490	Manhattan	88½	89	87⅜	89
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝
30	Mo., Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20	N. Y., L. E. & W.	15	15	15	15
1,680	Phil. & Read.	26⅞	27	26¾	26⅞
100	Tenn. C. & I.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28¾
20	Union Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
180	West. Union	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½
200	Wheel. & L. E.	3⅝	3⅝	3	3
30,230					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High	Low.	Last.
$14,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	80¾	81	80¾	81
4,000	At. & Pac. inc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,000	Spirits Mfg. 6s.	75	75	75	75
$22,000					

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111
4s, r., 1907	111¾	113⅜
4s, r., 1925	120¾	121¼
4s, c., 1925	120¾	121
5s, r., 1904	114½	114¾
5s, c., 1904	114⅞	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alt. T. H., t. r. 5s	54	61
Am. Coal Co	111	125
Am. C. Oil pf	55¼	56¼
Am. T. & C	85	90
Ann Arbor pf	24	25
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston & L. pf	104	105
Brunswick Co	⅝	¾
Buff., R. & P.	19½	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	78
Canadian Pac	55¾	57
Central Pac	13½	14½
Chi. & Alton	163	167
Chi. & Alton pf	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Chi. & North. pf.	153	155
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.	3¾	4¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	49	57
Comm. Cable	175	175
Consol. Coal	37½	40
Del., L. & W	155½	158
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	41¾	42¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	2½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	10
Erie 1st pf.	33	34½
Erie 2d pf.	19½	22
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅞	66½
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	45
Gt. Northern pf.	118	122
G. B. & W.	30	38
G. B. & W., deb., A	46	55
G. B. & W., deb., B	3	6
Harlem	292	..
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Cent.	7¼	7⅝
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	13¾	14⅞
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Lacleda Gas pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	16½	17¾
L. E. & W. pf.	67	68
L., N. A. & C.	¾	⅞
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Manh. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Met. Traction	108⅞	110
Mexican Central	7½	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47½
Minn. Iron	47	53
Morris & Essex	165	167½
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	14½
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	68
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	25
New Cent. Co	5	8
New England	...	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¾	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25½	28
N. Y., L. & W.	120	..
N. Y., S. & W.	9	9¾
N. Y., S. & W., 2d pf.	11¼	11½
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	16¼	17
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	4½	5
North American	5	8
Ohio Southern	13	24
Ont. Mining	10½	11
Oregon R. & N.	13	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	...	...
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	14¼	..
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
Pt. H., C. & St. L. pf.	46	53
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	168	170
Quicksilver pf.	1¾	1¾
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	117	118½
St. L. & San Fra. 1st pf.	84½	86
St. L. & San Fra. 2d pf.	34½	36
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50	55
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	13½
St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
St. P. & Dul.	22½	24
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	90
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certs.	64⅞	65¼
Third Avenue	160	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Express	37	42
W. Union Beef	6	8
Wis. Cent.	2	2½

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,387,444	$86,745,585	$558,133,029
This fiscal y'r.	48,098,478	6,707,275	52,805,753
This month	201,180	116,302	317,482
This day	27,206	23,525	50,731

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $407,584; from customs, $382,222, and miscellaneous, $296,309.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $641,012.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The local market was steady but rather dull. During the first hour the feature was the buying of Choctaw securities, on which the common advanced to 8¼, the preferred to 18½, and the bonds 1 per cent., to 75. There was some little selling of Lehigh Valley, but around 30. There was a steady demand for all the shares offered. The traction stocks were unchanged, and the balance of the market was stationary except Welsbach Light, which declined from 46⅜ to 45, finishing at 45¼. The close was firm and featureless.

Closing prices were as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17⅜	17	17¼	..
Cambria	44½	45	44½	45
Choctaw	8	...	7⅝	8
Con. Trac. stock	24	25	24⅜	25
Elec. Storage	20	20¾	20	20½
Electric Storage pf.	30¾	31	30½	31⅛
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	½	⅝
Hestonville	50½	51½	50½	51½
Hestonville pf.	59½	65	59⅝	65
Hunt. & B. T.	...	24½	...	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	...	58	...	63
Indianapolis	24	25	24	24¾
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22½	22	22¾
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
Metropolitan Traction	109	109½	109	109½
Northern Central	67¼	...	...	...
Northern Pacific	13½	14	13¾	14
Northern Pacific pf.	33	33½	32⅝	33¼
Pennsylvania	52	52¼	51⅝	52
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¾	14	13⅝	14
Penn. R. H. & P. pf.	26⅞	30	26¼	28¼
Penn. Steel	...	30	...	30
Penn. Steel pf., $30 paid	...	70	...	70
Phila. Traction	69⅝	69¾	69½	69⅝
Phila. & Erie	16	...	...	17
Reading	13⅝	13 7-16	13⅜	13½
Rochester Pitt.	...	20	...	20
Union Traction	10	10¼	10	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.	241	...	241	...
United Gas Imp.	72¼	72½	72	72½
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	3⅞	2¾	3⅞
Welsbach	45	46	46¼	46½
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Welsbach Commercial	...	28	...	23
Welsbach Commercial pf.	62	63¾	61½	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	75	80	77½	79¾
N. Y. Cons. 5s	84¼	46	83¾	83½
Newark Pass. 5s	105	105¼	105	105½
People's Trac. 4s	97½	98	97	...
Union Trac. 4 per cent	72¾	72¾	72¾	73

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.09	.04
Belcher	*.49	.44
Best & Belcher	.55	.52
Challar	.85	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.25	1.25
Crown Point	.31	.31
Gould & Curry	.42	.25
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.15
Mexican	.43	.43
Ophir	.94	.94
Potosi	.54	.54
Savage	.23	.22
Sierra Nevada	.44	.42
Union Consolidated	.39	.38
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.31	.31
Standard	*1.60	1.50

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 14.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.91	.92
Argentum	.41½	.41½
Blue Bell	.06½	.07
Consolidated	.12¾	.12¾
Grouse	.09	.09
Elkton	1.28	1.27
Gibson	.53½	.54½
Golden Fleece	.94	.94
Isabella	.54½	.54½
Jefferson	.13½	.14
Pharmacist	.15¾	.15¼
Portland	1.34	1.34
Rosa	.12	.11¾
Union	.33¼	.33½
Work	.07½	.07½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 14th day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$122,026,802
Gold bullion	55,689,345
Total	$177,716,148
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,618,399
Balance	*$140,097,749
Standard silver dollars	$376,364,632
Silver bullion	795,844
Total	$377,160,676
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,554,279
Balance	18,606,397
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,911,496
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,217,734
Total	$118,129,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	119,129,280
United States notes	76,122,682
Net outstanding currency certificates	52,800,000
Balance	23,322,682
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,927,947
National bank notes	16,033,145
Fractional silver coin	14,656,939
Fractional currency	53
Minor coin	1,087,280
Deposits in National banks	16,300,233
Bonds and interest paid	15,509,849
Total	$98,535,839
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,696,005
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,685,549
Disbursing officers' balances	27,430,000
Post Office Department account	5,045,165
Miscellaneous items	2,429,380
Total	$49,286,451
Balance	49,299,388
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	231,328,217

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year
Customs	$362,222	$5,152,802	$73,345,484
Internal revenue	467,584	4,935,257	82,650,999
Miscellaneous	160,139	1,089,341	13,003,521
Total	$989,946	$11,498,401	$169,000,005

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$

17.10 by 58, Frank P. Lockwood, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $21,000.

Fulton Avenue, southeast corner of Pelham Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling 33 by 23.6, Michael Broderick, owner; F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $3,000.

Locust Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 45, by Granville Gebben, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $10,500.

No. 683 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, alterations to a three-story frame tenement, by William Sherwood, owner; Richard R. Davies, architect; cost, $1,500.

Thirty-first Avenue, west side, 208 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store, by John Cahill, owner; J. De Hart, architect; cost, $1,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 320 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by John Ireland, of 1,220 Intervale Avenue, owner; Niel Toelberg, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,968 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Albert Bleckner, owner; Herman Bougl, architect; cost, $500.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 77 feet west of Anthony Avenue, alterations to a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Emil Busch, owner; J. J. Vroeland, architect; cost, $1,500.

Twelfth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, by the C. S. Lewelin estate, 1,243 West Ninety-third Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, 119 East Ninety-third Street, architect; Joseph Kelly of 149 West Twenty-fifth Street, builder; cost, $4,500.

No. 4 Irving Place, by the Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner, alterations to a three-story brick and stone office building; John Downey, architect and builder, 410 West Thirty-fourth Street; cost, $3,000.

No. 121 Mulberry Street, (rear,) alterations to a four-story brick factory, by Nicholas Mangiere, owner; Nathan Sanger, 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $500.

Fort Washington Avenue, west side, 406.6 feet south of Depot Lane, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary R. Wright of 616 Fifth Avenue, owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

WATER ST, 274, ½ part, and property in Brooklyn; Frank H. McIntosh and wife to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert..... $5

SAME PROPERTY; Juan S. Garcia to Frank H. Mackintosh, ½ part..... 16,250

BULKHEAD, w s of West St, between Beach and Hubert Sts, 100x—, water rights, &c., ½ part; George A. Phelps and others to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 52,000

GREAT JONES ST, 47; Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Henry A. Jackson..... 103,000

SPRING ST, 85; Henry A. Jackson to Jonas Well and another..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; Frederick W. Schmidt and wife to Joseph Levi..... 100

21ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 88.9; Henry Plump and another to Meta Witte, ½ part..... 8,000

37TH ST, 42 West; Frank P. Kinnicutt and wife to Berley Robinson..... 45,000

24TH ST, n s, 170.10 ft e of 5th Av, 24.4 x—; the Oriental Bank to Leon Cahen and another..... 14,000

16TH ST, 147 East; James J. O'Grady, referee, to Charles F. Schirmer..... 1,300

38TH ST, 262 West; Adam Knobloch to Katharine Knobloch..... 3,000

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; John C. Platt and wife to John De Wolf..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Richard G. Platt to John C. Platt..... 1

53D ST, s s, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9 x100.5; Selma Lisner to John W. Schneider..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, adjoining land of Braithwaite, 20x160, 24th Ward; Winslow E. Bazby and wife to John W. Schrader..... 1

BRYANT ST, n e corner of Jennings St, 25x90, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Patrick Fenton... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Bernhard Freund and wife to Charles M. Simmons..... 1

ATTY ST, s e corner of Bush Av, 94x120x90x91.1; Denis McCarthy and wife to Rowland W. Thomas..... 6,000

103D ST, 88 West; Joseph W. Lawrence to Flora Douglas..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 211.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x100.11; Babette Brody to Max Frankenheim..... 1

83D ST, n s, 96.6 ft w of Avenue A, 22.6 x102.2; Andrew Davey and wife to Christian Schuchmann..... 12,625

JUMEL PLACE, n s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 25x90; Michael Ryan to William P. Rooney..... 2,000

57TH ST, 23 East; Thomas W. Hall to Ellen J. Hall..... 1

59TH ST, 59 East; Sarah Bly and others to Marx and Moses Ottinger..... 1

5TH AV, n s, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100; Joseph Thomson and wife to Josephine Ross..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 626; James F. Boyle and another to Mary R. Boyle and another, one-half..... 1

89TH ST, s s, 82.2 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 100.8; Catharine Mahling to Leonard Gerweck and another..... 30,100

MADISON AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x93; Franziska Hilavac to Randolph F. McCord..... 100

132D ST, 14 and 16 East; John B. Cole and wife to Alfred B. Price..... 66,500

116TH ST, 356 West; John Healey and wife to Jane F. Pierce..... 100

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x201.10 to 124th St x 200; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to Henry P. De Graf..... 1

7TH AV, s s, 50.11 ft n of 120th St, 16.11 x77; Louis Zech to Louisa B. V. Smith.. 18,000

109TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 50xf00.11; Conrad Schlosser and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer and another..... 1

141ST PL, n s, 115 ft e of Manhattan Av, 54x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Mary T. Schlosser..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 149th St, 61.3x118.5x59.11x105.6; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to Henry P. De Graf..... 1

99TH ST, 43 West; Mathias Goeren and wife to Leopold M. Rothman and wife.. 25,500

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 39.6 ft s from n s of 170th St, runs e 177.2x n 100x s w 193.1 to Boulevard, s s 103; George B. Ward and others to John D. Beals..... 3,600

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 280.4 ft n of 167th St, 29x90; William P. Rooney and wife to Margaret Ryan..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 25 ft s of n line of Lot 12, map of Kemp estate, being Lots 11 and 12, said map, 23d Ward; Mary S. Tynes to Andrew P. Kuhn..... 900

138TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; Henry Mueller and wife to Henry Lunsman and wife..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 50 x185.7; Charles Schledorn to Johanne Schledorn..... 10

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 323, amended map of Section B of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Marie Toelberg..... 1,040

MADISON AV, s e corner of Seventy-first St, 58x96x irregular; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Charles H. Bull..... 50

AVENUE A, n s, Lots 5 and 6, map of New Village of Jerome, 50x100; one-half part; Elise Schleder, executrix, &c., to Margaret Brown..... 700

KIRKSIDE AV, 401.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 100.4x103.10x102.7x118.10, also e s of Kirkside Av, 244.10 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4x103.10x102.4; Julius F. Tousaint and wife to Louis C. Hahn..... 5,800

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at centre line of Northern Terrace, —x92.6 x—x irr; Charles H. Mulligan to Mary J. Mulligan..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n s, 180.4 ft n e of Webster Av, 50.1x118.8x50x121.8; executors and devisees of Marie L. Travers to George F. Lyon..... 1,810

20TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 128.10x68.10x72.8x84.3; same to same.. 2,230

NORWOOD AV, n s, 220 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Ernest F. Schwarz..... 1,040

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 205th St, 30.2x130.8x28.11x132.7; same to same.... 2,130

HULL AV, n s, 126.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to same..... 685

HULL AV, s w corner of 205th St, 50.10x 100x60.5x100.5; same to same..... 1,800

HULL AV, n s, 320.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to same..... 1,455

NORWOOD AV, n s, 370 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to same..... 1,040

PERRY AV, s s, 345.5 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to same..... 1,100

PERRY AV, n s, 345.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Ellen Redmond..... 420

PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, 27.5x 118.10x25x130.1; same to John J. O'Neill.

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 316.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Martin Gully.. 1,370

PERRY AV, s w corner of 206th St, 27.5x 126.6x25x137.10; same to John J. O'Neill.

WEBSTER AV, s s, 900 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 160x83.5x100x86.5; same to William B. Brownell..... 2,885

HULL AV, e s, 213.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to Joseph Whiteside. 1,000

205TH ST, n s, 72.7 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to William M. Sharpe..... 370

WEBSTER AV, s s, 400 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 75x141.9x75.9x152.6; same to William S. Patten..... 3,600

PERRY AV, s s, 119.6 ft s w of 205th St, 200x100; same to William S. Patton... 2,460

NORWOOD AV, n s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; same to same..... 2,480

206TH ST, n s, 214.11 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; same to Nelson Smith, Jr..... 1,500

PERRY AV, s s, 220.5 ft e of 205th St, 73x100; same to Henry Koop..... 1,525

PERRY AV, s w s, 27.5 ft s of 208th St, 27.5x115.4x25x126.6; same to James O. Connell..... 500

207TH ST, w s, 25.4 ft s of Perry Av, 50.7 x75.7; same to Henry Koop..... 1,235

PERRY AV, s w corner of 205th St, 19.6 x100x129.2x100.5; same to James O. Connell and another..... 1,900

PERRY AV, n w s, 54.9 ft s of 206th St, 27.5x104x25x115.3; same to Charles W. Kraushaar..... 893

PERRY AV, w s, 27.5 ft n of 208th St, 54.9x123.9x50x101.2; same to Edward J. Stapleton..... 1,150

206TH ST, n s, 157.10 ft w of Perry Av, 150x100; same to James O. Connell... 2,580

HULL AV, e s, 163.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to Michael O. Sullivan..... 675

HULL AV, e s, 188.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to Andrew Sullivan.. 675

PERRY AV, w s, 109.8 ft n of 205th St, 27.5x104x25x92.9; same to Nelson Smith, Jr..... 375

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 78.5 ft s of Hull Av, 26.2x110.3x25x111.7; same to Louis Schiller..... 1,000

WEBSTER AV, s s, 650 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100x50.6x116.4; same to William J. Hinde..... 1,690

NORWOOD AV, n s, 470 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Clara C. H. Frey.... 1,120

PERRY AV, e s, 295.5 ft n of 205th St, 50x100; same to Charlotte Hansorf..... 1,040

WEBSTER AV, n s, 350 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x152.1x50.6x150.11; same to Luke S. Van Zandt..... 2,300

NORWOOD AV, n s, 44.4 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Moses Strasaman..... 1,505

NORWOOD AV, n s, 170 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Fred M. Edwards..... 1,000

207TH ST, n s, 556.10 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 115.7x119.10x31.4; same to James E. Halpin..... 2,000

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 52.4 ft n of Hull Av, 52.4x55.9x50x111.10; same to Frank R. Houghton..... 1,490

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 143.2 ft w of 207th St, 75.2x100.9x75x102.3; same to same..... 2,230

205TH ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to Thomas Leonard.

205TH ST, n s, 147.7 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; same to John Jerolomon..... 650

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 218.3 ft s w of 207th St, 50.1x109.9x50x106.9; same to same..... 1,600

HULL AV, s e s, 432.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; same to same..... 500

207TH ST, s w s, 126.7 ft s e of Hull Av, 25.4x94.8x25x90.3; same to same..... 480

WEBSTER AV, n s, 130.8 ft n e of 205th St, 50.1x121.7x50x124.7; same to same. 1,845

HULL AV, s s, 88.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to Louis Schiller... 1,550

NORWOOD AV, n s, 420 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to same..... 1,200

NORWOOD AV, n s, 488.4 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6x50x112.6; same to same... 1,200

HULL AV, s s, 300.4 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Benjamin A. Jackson.. 490

HULL AV, s s, 363.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to John Lang and wife..... 800

WEBSTER AV, s s, 750 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x94.6x50.6x101.10; same to Charles H. Clark..... 1,655

PERRY AV, w s, 170.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Matthew Horin..... 455

206TH ST, n s, 314.11 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to Michael J. Hynes..... 350

HULL AV, s s, 313.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to James Gamble.. 880

PERRY AV, w s, 82.3 ft n of 205th St, 27.5x47.9x25x106.5; same to William M. Sharpe..... 420

PERRY AV, e s, 45.8 ft e of 205th St, 50x 100; same to Charles W. Kraushaar.... 810

205TH ST, s s, 125.7 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 90.4x118.5x153.10x100; same to H. P. Young and wife..... 1,250

207TH ST, w s, 59.3 ft n w of Perry Av, 59.8x78.10x30.11x110.7; same to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association..... 875

NORWOOD AV, n corner of 205th St, 60.7x100x61.11x100.1; same to John W. Smyth..... 1,975

NORWOOD AV, s s, 363.5 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6x75x112.6; same to Charles Loeber..... 1,530

HULL AV, s s, 188.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to Charles W. Walter..... 635

WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 52.4 ft s of Hull Av, 20.2x111.7x25x108.11; same to Edward J. Owens..... 1,020

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 67.11 ft s w of 207th St, 50.1x100.9x30x97.9; same to George E. C. Kelly..... 1,800

THOMPSON, Morris S., trustee, to Ellen H. Cotheal..... 9,000

WEEKES, John A., executor of Mary Laurie, to William W. Laurie..... 5,000

WUYLACK, Maria A., to Abraham C. Quackenbush..... 2,000

WRIGHT, Elizabeth, to Laura F. Van Riper..... 2,500

Lis Pendens.

13TH AV, n e corner of 28th St, 101.1x133.11x 98.9x111.4; Frederick Klingman against Jacob A. Zimmerman and others, (to establish and foreclose mechanic's lien.)

89TH ST, s s, 161.8 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x 100.5; Hall's Sons against Alice G. Levey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

122D ST, s s, 218 East; Martin L. Rickerson against John Van Dolsen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

112TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 1st Av, 80x100.11; Henry C. Bryan against Pasquale Altieri and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

151ST ST, s s, adjoining Lot 264, map of Village of Melrose South, 50x118.5, being Lot 288 of said map; Germania-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Henry Ewald and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Andrews Place, 101.4x191.6x100x174.6; Clinton St, n s, 225 ft w of Grand, w s, 23.4x100; Andrews Place, s w corner of Grand Av, 100x150; Grand Av, n e corner of Clinton St, n 200 ft to Andrews Place x100; Clinton St, n s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 200x100; Jerome Av, w s, 25 ft n of Clinton St, 75x100; Grand Av, s e corner of North St, 100x175; Aqueduct Av, s e corner of Fordham Place, 25.4x92x25x87.9, except lot 25x100, s e corner of Grand Av and North St; Emma Reiner against Frances Craighead and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, 1,140; Henry Wallach against Lena Kopetzky and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 50x88.4x irregular; Thomas Morgan against Thomas B. Higgenbotam, owner and contractor..... $90

WESTCHESTER AV, 966 and 968; John Scarneo against same, owner; Peter McCormick, contractor..... 42

45TH ST, 228 East; Louis Kannensohn against Mrs. Mary Bienenfeld, owner and contractor..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 300x99.11; Adelbert S. Nichols against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor...

80TH ST, 240 East; Peter Keller against Elizabeth Danneker, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor..... 582

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 45x 100; Edward McLaughlin against Ingolf Iverson, owner and contractor.....

117TH ST, n e corner of Pleasant Av, 120 x125; Andrew Benney against John D. Helnes, owner; Smith & Gaylor, contractors..... 227

PARK AV, n w corner of 51st St, 50x 100; F. J. Gast against Louis Bach, owner and contractor..... 213

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100 x100; Rosenberg & Feinberg on Thomas Frazier to John J. Bell..... $517

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—MARTHA HENSHEL.—Schedules of Mrs. Martha Henshel, dealer in furniture at 2,287 Third Avenue, show liabilities $10,927, nominal assets $22,845; actual assets $8,226.

—S. J. BURNHAM & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday took charge of the store of S. J. Burnham, dentists at 786 Fifth Avenue, on an execution for $1,692 in favor of Charles N. Lee, their landlord. They have been in business since 1886.

—BERGER BROTHERS.—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the place of business of Berger Brothers, cigar manufacturers at 178 Pearl Street, on an execution for $819, in favor of Morris Botturnik. The partners are Hyman and Harris Berger, and they have been in business three years.

—OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—Oscar Hammerstein yesterday satisfied of record at the County Clerk's office, the following judgments: A. M. Byers & Co., (two,) $7,808; W. J. Sloane, $2,089; Passaic Rolling Mill Company, $2,071; Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, $1,278; A. Thonet, $851; P. H. Feeney, $333; J. Laird, $196.

—ISAAC R. SWEZEY.—Isaac R. Swezey, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 61 Beekman Street, made an assignment yesterday to Morris H. Smith. Mr. Swezey has been in business since 1890, made an assignment in 1878, and again in 1892, when he compromised at 25 cents on the dollar. He lives at Huntington, L. I.

—AUGUST WEBER.—August Weber, dealer in provisions at 34 Forsyth Street, confessed judgments yesterday to Wilhelmine Weber for $2,672, borrowed money, and to Conrad Weber for $2,802, borrowed money and rent of the store. Executions were issued to Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey, who took charge of the store. On the execution in favor of Mrs. Weber $992 was credited by Frankfort & Co. Mr. Weber has been in business there since 1887.

—REED GLASS COMPANY.—Emma A. Reed, doing business as the Reed Glass Company, at 456 West Broadway, confessed judgments yesterday to the New York National Exchange Bank for $2,817; Charles H. Dauchy & Co., $1,271; Sutphin & Sivers, $1,868; estate of C. B. Hadden, $407; Theodore Morris Co., $297; Benson, Bache & Co., $111, and Van Horne, Griffin & Co., $106. She made an assignment on Dec. 8 last, and has since been trying to compromise at twenty cents on the dollar.

—ERICKSON & STEWART.—Creditors of Erickson & Stewart, manufacturers of straw goods at 598 Broadway, with factory at Franklin, Mass., have received notice that the firm has made an assignment at Franklin, to George W. Wiggins. The partners are William T. Erickson and Charles Stewart. Erickson has been in this line of business many years, and formed the present firm in 1887. They claimed a capital of $50,000, and employed 200 hands at the factory in busy seasons. Creditors said they had been unable to learn anything definite as to liabilities or assets.

—JAMES W. RENWICK.—James W. Renwick, carriage manufacturer at 39 Wooster Street, made an assignment yesterday to Channing M. Britton, giving preferences for $11,190, as follows: People's Bank and Edwin S. Armstrong, $5,000; Pacific Bank and H. S. Armstrong, $2,500; Hiram D. Armstrong, $1,700; Charles J. Richter, $900; James M. Donald, $108; New Haven Carriage Company, $1,987, and William Collins, $2,000. The preferences to Mr. Armstrong are for his indorsement on notes and for borrowed money. Mr. Renwick was employed in this line for eleven years, and started in business for himself in 1880, built up a large trade, and a few years ago claimed a capital of $25,000, for some time past business in this line has been dull and the margin of profit small.

—O'GRADY & CO.—David O'Grady, doing business as O'Grady & Co., dealer in dry and fancy goods at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, failed yesterday. A Deputy Sheriff Carraher took possession of the store on executions from Kneeland & Stewart aggregating $24,374 in favor of Margaret F. Daulton, $13,540; H. B. Claflin Company, $4,142; Jennings & Welstead, $3,025; John Droege, $2,520, and Tefft, Weller & Co., $1,147. Mr. O'Grady began business with his brother-in-law, Peter Daulton, in January, 1880, at Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where they carried a stock of about $50,000. They continued together until July 1 last, when Mr. Daulton withdrew from the firm, and Mr. O'Grady continued alone. The store was too near Bloomingdale Brothers' to be a success, and Mr. O'Grady determined upon a change of location, so in November last he moved to Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, renting a new building there. He was under considerable expense for moving and fitting up the new store, and the preference to Jennings & Welstead is for the woodwork in the store, which remains unpaid. The experiment was not a success, business not coming up to expectations. Gen. Kneeland said that the liabilities were about $40,000, and nominal assets probably $50,000. He ascribed the failure to the expenses of removal and dull trade in the new location. The Coroner also received writs of replevin from Herman Joseph for $700 and Arthur Furber for $155.

Out of Town.

—WOLFF & CO.—An assignment has been made by Wolff & Co., dealers in iron and blacksmiths' supplies at Cincinnati. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $40,000 each.

—EDWIN W. MORRIS.—A chattel mortgage for $8,500, covering stock and accounts, has been given to the City Savings Bank by Edwin W. Morris, a coal dealer of Detroit, Mich. This mortgage is subject to a first mortgage given to Williams & Peters of New York.

—WHITE SWAN MILLING AND MINING COMPANY.—The White Swan Milling and Mining Company, with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa, assigned Wednesday. Its mines are at Baker City, Ore. The company has $1,000,000 authorized capital. The failure is attributed to bad management. It is expected the stockholders will buy up the claims and resume business. The creditors are mostly in New York and Iowa towns.

—H. S. ROBINSON & CO.—Three trust deeds for an aggregate amount of $138,385 were filed yesterday by H. S. Robinson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Detroit, Mich. The Union Trust Company is named as trustee. The first mortgage secures local banks for $49,000. The second mortgage secures the United States Rubber Company for about $49,000. The third mortgage is for $41,076, and secures Eastern creditors. The principal creditors secured by the third mortgage are Collum, Fuller & Co., Boston; Esterbrook & Anderson Shoe Company, Boston; Portsmouth (N. H.) Shoe Company, and J. E. Bacon & Co. An effort is being made to secure extensions, and if these are granted the firm may be able to satisfy all claims, dollar for dollar.

Judgments.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

ABBOT, Edward A.—Gorham Manufacturing Company..... $95

ANDREWS, Lyman S.—Alice V. Odell..... 204

BELVIN, Rebecca W., McM., and William Wayne—M. J. Currie..... 6,972

BAKER, John O., and Lucy D. W.—Effie L. Whitney..... 125

BARRETT, Charles—A. Bloch and others. 198

BERGER, Hyman, and Harris—M. Botturnik..... 819

BAKER, Raymond—E. Hamilton..... 165

BOS, James—J. M. Richards..... 586

BAGOT, William J.—R. Passavant and others..... 291

BAGOT, William J., and Peter—W. Broadhead and others..... 847

BRAMWELL, George W., and William D. H. Washington—R. Loreck..... 88

BUCHNER, David—C. Vogt, Jr., and others..... 320

BROWN, Hezekiah P.—J. B. Dickson and others..... 20

BERENDSOHN, John and Jane—W. Kramer..... 67

COX, Irving R. Carey, as receiver, &c.. 91

CONLON, Nicholas—James Mason..... 45

COHEN, Max—Charles F. Schirmer..... 2,350

CARMIN, David—J. Brown..... 92

COTTER, Nicholas—Prince & Kinkel Iron Works..... 234

COOK, Thomas—J. Ruppert..... 2,102

CHRIST, Sebastian—P. Whalen..... 320

DAY, Frank—S. L. Campbell..... 62

DROUGHT, William—Thomas P. Fitzsimons..... 482

DONIHEE, —, —D. G. Garabrant and others..... 940

DRISCOLL, Mary—J. J. Driscoll..... 117

FRANCIS, George H.—F. O. Pierce..... 63

FINN, James—W. Scott..... 90

FLANNAGAN, William W.—The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee..... 9,517

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—Esther Klein..... 218

GILMAN, Edward R.—Manhattan Brass Company..... 233

GOLDBERG, Joseph—Third Avenue Railroad Company..... 174

GISSEL, Charles—A. Volcker..... 114

HOELZLE, Caroline—J. Ruppert..... 1,836

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Acme Belting Company..... 619

HUGHES, Charles D., and others—M. Kronfeld..... 197

HEALY, Eugene, and Alfred Jelliffe—A. Kling..... 1,273

HALL, William W.—C. N. Lee..... 1,692

HUNT, Charles F.—M. B. Stanley and another..... 65

HESLIN, Thomas A.—L. E. Bailey..... 826

HOMER, James M. and Eugene, and Frances Van Campen—C. Tomkins..... 4,929

HEMMINDINGER, Eugene—L. M. Bernstein..... 128

HIGGINS, Cecil C.—A. F. Cushman and others, executors, &c..... 5,936

JAPHE, William E. and Charles—M. & S. Mendelsohn..... 283

JENKINS, Alfred, Jr.—J. T. Farley..... 380

JUDSON, Charles G.—Prince & Kinkel Iron Works..... 413

JOHNSTON, J. H., & Co.—Frank E. Knight..... 520

LYNN, James W.—The Belle of Bourbon Co..... 258

LINK, Morris—H. E. Moss and others..... 1,430

LEVIENE, David—R. & S. White..... 593

LEVI, Moses—J. Potts..... 86

MEYER, William—H. Campbell, costs..... 515

MAYNARD, John A.—Louise Hallmann.. 317

MERTENS, Charles—D. F. Wells and another..... 254

MYERS, David C.—F. L. Browne..... 62

MARSHALL, John B.—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict..... 101

MESTANIZ, Llubomir—New York Bottling Company..... 433

MURPHY, Franklin—F. T. Murphy..... 172,237

NEILSON, Mary, or Mary Olson or Raby—F. W. Meyer..... 1,183

NIAGARA GLAZED PAPER COMPANY, H. Durk and Charles B. Gaskill—D. G. Garabrant and others..... 540

O'GRADY, David—William G. Tefft and others..... 1,147

SAME—The H. B. Claflin Company..... 4,142

SAME—John Droge..... 2,520

SAME—S. H. E. Jennings..... 3,024

SAME—Margaret F. Daulton..... 13,540

PASCARLI, Vito, and Michael Girardi—P. Billotte..... 193

PRESS FASHION COMPANY—Photo-Engraving Company..... 184

ROBERTS, John H.—Susan B. Pooler.... 128

ROEDER, A. Landon—William E. Benjamin..... 211

ROSS, John—W. Kramer..... 23

REED, Emma A.—John G. Hadden and another, executors..... 497

SAME—J. S. Sutphen, Jr., and another.. 1,368

SAME—Daniel A. Van Horne and another. 105

SAME—Theodore W. Morris and others.. 197

SAME—Charles H. Duohy and another... 1,271

SAME—S. J. Bach and others..... 111

SAME—New York National Exchange Bank..... 2,817

SHERMAN, Evan G.—M. O'Brien and others, receivers..... 7,189

SUGENHEIMER, Jacob—P. S. Murray and others..... 698

SLOANE, William H.—W. McClure..... 108

SPRENG, Justus J.—H. O'Nell..... 850

SMITH, George—L. Baumann..... 129

THE MAYOR, &c.—V. J. Hahn..... 83

SAME—S. B. Bowne..... 83

SAME—T. H. McGarrick..... 75

SAME—J. P. Davenport..... 500

SAME—C. L. Lewenstein..... 250

THE O. J. GUDE COMPANY—F. Akers, costs..... 50

THORN, John J.—Genevieve Allen..... 294

TRAPANI, Frank—J. B. Ransom..... 83

THE MAYOR, &c.—M. Rechnitzer..... 100

SAME—J. H. Fish..... 166

SAME—R. Andrews..... 250

SAME—A. Albigese..... 111

SAME—A. N. Du Mahant..... 250

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Harford Railroad—N. R. Phelps..... 13,366

THE WILLIAMS & MARTIN CHAIR Company—The Pictorial Weekiles Company..... 528

THE GREATER NEW YORK CYCLE Company of New Jersey—J. E. Stewart..... 68

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—R. C. Dubois..... 739

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Same..... 1,126

VOSSELER, John J.—Mary H. Vosseler, costs..... 29

VOLLMER, John—L. A. Gould..... 32

WEBER, August—C. Weber..... 2,802

SAME—W. Weber..... 2,572

WEBER, Morris—W. Kramer..... 84

WIETZ, John—Same..... 37

WILSHUSEN, John—M. Mergentine..... 201

ZADIG, Adolph, and Robert Palmer—James S. Robertson..... 91

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 151—James M. Dewease, Jr., vs. Jacob Reinhard et al.—Argument continued.

No. 153—The Salt Lake City Brewing Company vs. the Fred W. Wolf Company.—Submitted.

No. 154—Robert G. Hedrick vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow, when the call will be: Nos. 155, 156, 111, 106, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—119½—Blatchford vs. United States. 130—Lyons vs. Walworth Manufacturing Company. 138—Jacobus vs. same. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 82—United States vs. Adams. 88—Weisse vs. Williams. 155—United States vs. Stanley. 125—Hanhon vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1844—United States vs. Fougera. 2184—Wilkins vs. United States. 2403—Morris Exporsan and American Express Company vs. United States. 1798—Schelbach & Co. vs. United States. 2229—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States. 1859—Levi Sondheimer & Co. vs. United States. 2351—L. C. Wagner & Co. vs. United States. 2320—Fleming C. & B. Company vs. United States. 2297—O. De Luze & Co. vs. United States. 2102—Haulenbacik vs. United States. 2240—McCreery & Co. vs. United States. 2402—Shevill B. & S. Company vs. United States. 1814—Switzer & Schussel vs. United States. 2390—Beck vs. United States. 1881—Sandow vs. United States. 382—Whybush vs. United States. 1107—Richard Bacharach & Co. vs. United States. 2126—Jessup vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Catten Crume vs. Bloomingdale. 2—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. Washington Potomac Railroad Company. 3—Same vs. George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad Company. 4—Ainsworth vs. Davis. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Rigney vs. Clapp.

Cases Noticed.—7—Steel Clad Bath Company vs. Haydenville Manufacturing Company. 8—Leonard vs. Central Trust Company. 9—Conkey vs. Patterson' vs. Koster & Bial and Company. 10—American Graphophone Company vs. Leeds. 11—Sonds vs. Greeley. 12—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 13—Smith vs. Consolidated Ice Company. 14—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Union Railroad Company. 15—Fowler-Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 16—Gillispie vs. Isaacs. 17—Watson vs. Munro. 18—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

47—Potter vs. Tug Robert Lockhart. 61—Fraser vs. Schooner Phanola. 62—Lannigan Steamship Company vs. Proceeds of Cargo, &c. 64—Molls vs. Ship Tillie E. Starbuck. 48—Burke vs. Merchants' Exchange and Transfer Company. 24—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 33—Ooga vs. Barbet. 28—Tribble vs. Tug W. E. Street, &c. 89—R. F. Ferry Company vs. Lighter Leader. 48—Balbach Smelting and Refining Company vs. Ferryboat Middletown. 50—Rima vs. Steamboat Osceola. 63—Gildersleeve vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 63—Donnelly vs. Ferryboat Perryman. 66—Rogers vs. Schooner Vigilant.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Motions.—1—Morgan vs. Young. 2—Ludington vs. Ditman. 3—Rosenham vs. Newman. 4—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 5—Simermeyer vs. Roosevelt. 6—Heye vs. Tilford. 7—Halsted vs. Halsted.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—14—Rorke vs. Société des Huile d'Olive. 1—Donnelly vs. McArdle. 18—Wallach vs. Wallach. 21—Woodward vs. Musgrave. 22—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 26—Finelite vs. Dorian. 28—Sheehan vs. Carvallo. 29—Tucker vs. E. L. Goodsell Company. 30—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company. 31—Leary vs. Rice. 32—Schloss vs. Schloss. 33—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clason.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Zuker. 2—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Arras. 3—Suydam vs. New York Consolidated Railroad Company. 4—Eno vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 5—Buckley vs. Dorschel. 6—Lord vs. Playa de Ora Mining Company. 7—

GIRLS ESCAPE FROM SCHOOL.

They Allege Cruel Treatment at Bronxville Episcopal Home.

Emma Cummings, daughter of William H. Cummings, a dealer in scrap rubber at 200 Washington Street, this city, and Margaret H. Williams, a niece of William Hall Williams, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Boston, were found by Patrolman Bowden in the waiting room of the elevated railroad station at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 8:30 yesterday morning. They had run away from the industrial school for girls in Bronxville, which is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth. They are about sixteen years old.

They told the policeman that they came from White Plains in search of work. He took them to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, after providing them with breakfast. Then they told their story.

In the Harlem Court yesterday morning the girls were taken before Magistrate Wentworth. Miss Cummings did most of the talking. She told a long story of abuse and ill treatment at the school.

The school, which is an institution of the Society of St. Martha, 34 West Twenty-second Street, is under charge of Sister Elizabeth and four teachers. The inmates of the school are supposed to be taught particularly in housekeeping, literature, and music.

"We were sent into the cellar last night," said Miss Cummings, "to pick over cinders. We had long been looking for an opportunity to run away. I smuggled three bundles of clothes into the cellar, and, watching our chance, we climbed out of the cellar window and made our way across lots to the Bronxville station." From there the girls walked and rode in trolley cars to this city.

"Not long ago," said Miss Cummings, in conclusion, "when Edith Jackson of Norwich, Conn., who is thirteen years old, was cleaning knives, she happened to glance out of the window. Sister Emma, one of the teachers, grabbed her by the hair and pulled a handful of it out."

Magistrate Wentworth requested the Gerry Society to take care of the two girls until their relatives could be summoned.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at the headquarters of the Society of St. Martha yesterday afternoon. The door was opened by a sister. She refused absolutely to discuss the matter, and said the sisters at the home had been instructed not to talk.

William H. Cummings, father of Emma Cummings, yesterday afternoon said he had not seen his daughter. She was sent to the school a year ago because it had been highly recommended, and he had never received any complaint from his daughter.

"If her story is true," said he, "I shall not let her go back there again."

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Society of St. Martha was organized in 1881. The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius's Church, 50 West Fortieth Street, is President, J. Fisher Reese Secretary, and Mother Elizabeth Treasurer. The school is for girls from twelve to eighteen years of age. They are received free, but parents are expected to pay $60 a year for clothing a child.

Awarded $10,000 Damages.

James J. Kennedy, a driver of a Fourteenth Street horse car, who was injured in a collision with a Broadway cable car on March 22, 1896, and who sued the Metropolitan Traction Company for $50,000, received an award of $10,000 damages yesterday afternoon from a jury in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Lacombe. Kennedy was crippled by the accident.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY ROOMS.—Excellent home table; transient or permanent; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsome large sunny room; also small. Mrs. Dale, formerly 120 Madison Av.

BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, desires another bachelor (or congenial couple) similarly situated; positively no other boarders; his new, modern residence is pleasantly located on lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful; has many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and will be found a very rare opportunity to the right party only to secure a quiet and luxurious home. Address Post Office Box 2,168, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, to gentleman; one block from elevated station.

A CULTURED SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILY, West 22d St.—Furnished rooms; moderate terms; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

LEXINGTON AV., 306.—Elegant parlor floor for doctor or dentist; reference.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS.

238 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

This Friday Evening,

(JANUARY 15,)

at 8 o'clock,

SALE AT AUCTION

OF THE

Valuable Collection of MODERN PAINTINGS

Belonging to

MR. BERNARD FRANCK.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED:

Meissonier, Ziem, Richards, Perrault, Pasini, De Neuville, Jacquet, Inness, Benj. Constant, Monticelli, J. Dupre, Grolleron, A. Moreau, Jacque, Troyon, &c.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, AUCTIONEER, 60 LIBERTY ST.

STRONG & IRELAND

will sell at public auction, by order of PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee, ON JANUARY 20TH, 1897, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT

42 WEST B'WAY, N. Y., Top Floor.

Cameras, lenses, machines, tools, pulleys, shafting, electric motor, Ward & Scott's photographic lamps, office furniture, and all other articles pertaining to the lithographic business lately belonging to HUGH L. C. STEVENS.

Information of STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St. and 511 Columbus Av. PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee, 257 Broadway, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, 255 West 90th St. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN J. DONNELLY, plaintiff, against EDWARD HOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All and singular those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Thirty-first Street and the Fifth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred and sixteen feet and four inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred and sixteen feet and four inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, and thence westerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Sixty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of said line with the easterly line of Madison Avenue, thence running northerly parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly along the middle line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Sixty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of Sixty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said dwelling house being a party wall.

And also all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York on the easterly side of the Madison Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches southerly from the southerly line or side of Seventy-eighth Street, and from thence running easterly and parallel with Seventy-eighth Street seventy-nine (79) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, seventy-nine (79) feet to the said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly line or side of Madison Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning aforesaid, together with the four-story and basement brownstone-front building thereon erected and now known as 1,001 Madison Avenue, with the right and privilege of party wall between 1,001 and 1,003 Madison Avenue forever; being a portion of the lot known as No. 26 on a map prepared by the Commissioner, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and by them conveyed to one Catherine Bradley and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock and fifty-five minutes P. M. at the request of the Comptroller in Liber 967 of Conveyances, Page 596.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1897.

(Sgd.) CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, New York. jl32aw3wW&F&f4

EAST THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the first day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and three feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 56½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rears of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and part of 56½, East Third Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along the fence twenty-five feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and enclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 56½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending to the fence separating the rear from the front houses numbers 50 and 52 East Third Street. And also all the land and premises lying and immediately in the rear of said 56½ East Third Street, running back to the rear line of said rear houses, being part of the same land and premises devised to Abraham S. Cornwell by Catharine Weeks, by her will dated December 6, 1881.—Dated January 11th, 1897.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City. ja12-2aw3wTu&F&f1

EAST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against SARA N. FOSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Martin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and eighty-three feet and four inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-second Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly line of Seventy-second Street; and thence westwardly, along the southerly line of Seventy-second Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject, nevertheless, to any covenants as to buildings and against nuisances affecting the premises.—Dated New York, January 8th, 1897.

JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-2aw8w&f4.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—ALEXANDER W. SHINER, as trustee of the estate of George V. Shiner, deceased, plaintiff, against ELLEN S. WARD, and Sereno D. Bonfils, Anna D. Bonfils, Frederick G. Bonfils, and Second National Bank of the City of New York, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell by public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue distant sixty-four feet and six inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Washington Avenue twenty-one feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street eighty feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Washington Avenue twenty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1897.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee,

Office and Post Office Address No. 155 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COWEN, WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 William Street, New York, N. Y. ja14-2aw3wTh&F&f3

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, plaintiff, against IDA C. HIMMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the third day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, standing, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Avenue A and the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A, partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence running westerly along said centre line eighteen feet seven and one-half inches; running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A, partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence running easterly along said last-mentioned line eighteen feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

GEORGE E. MOTT, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ja12-2aw3wTu&F&f2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

O'ROURKE, CWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 315 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.

LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix.

O9-1aw6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mF

RIDDLE, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN RIDDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896.

MARY A. RIDDLE, Administratrix; PHILIP T. ABBOTT, FREDERICK H. CLARK, Administrators. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamberwork or housework; has five years' reference. Kiernan's, 427 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; assist with laundry; one year's reference. Davitt, 244 East 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and assist with sewing or other work; three years' reference. 149 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook, work by the day, week, or month; good laundress. Mrs. Best, 219 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. 119 East 74th St., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; good reference. Mrs. Golder, 351 West 44th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; no objection to flat; best reference. 598 2d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; good reference. 212 West 25th st. No cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best reference. 419 West 48th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined American lady of middle age as companion, superintendent, housekeeper, or assist in taking care of children. Williamson, 116 West 104th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or day; will alter and remodel cloaks and steam plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; will alter and remodel, repair, redye, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess to young ladies or children, or for special studies; literature, composition, French, and advanced music; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 66th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a place for her French nursery governess; highest references. 140 East 39th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. McCann, 411 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; long and best city reference from last place. L. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress in a private family; city reference. A. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman as waitress by day in a private family; city reference. L., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; competent; highly recommended. Last employer, 33 West 37th St. Butler can be seen at 928 6th Av., from 10 to 12, tailor store. T. F.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss; competent; in a first-class service; clean and sober; first-class references. A. Y., 230 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 45; thoroughly competent; four years' unexceptionable personal recommendations from prominent metropolitan family; stylish appearance; skillful, careful driver; industrious, temperate, obliging, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Coachman, care store, 789 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR OPEN FOR ENGAGEment; doctors' references. Massage, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A lady going to Europe in the early Spring desires as a companion a middle-aged, agreeable, well-educated lady; the best of references required. N., Box 904 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION,

Cor. 8th St. and 3d Av.

TO-DAY AT NOON.

Services under direction of A. C. DIXON.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN

of Philadelphia will preach. Subject, "Bringing the King Back." Seats free. Everybody welcome.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne") at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam") at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra,") at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California") at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8 A. M. for Haiti, per steamship Ville de Brest, (letters for Jeremie, Jamaica, La Guayra, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Barbados must be directed "per Ville de Brest") at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rico must be directed "per Ardanrose"). At 10 A. M. for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adriatic, via Curacao; also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 11 A. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 17, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND

Ascent of the NILE by Tourist Steamer.

Departures of COOK'S Select Parties from New York, Feb. 13, March 6.

For FLORIDA next conducted parties leave New York, Feb. 5 and 9.

For JAPAN and CHINA next conducted party from San Francisco March 4. Conducted parties and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.

Write for programme. All particulars free.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 Broadway New York. Established Over Half a Century.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon		Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon	
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon		Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon	
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon		Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon	
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon		Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug 2

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8, MIOWERA, March 9

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 15
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Wed., Jan. 20
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 2 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book "WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD | HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.
LLOYD, S. S. CO. | CAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | †Normannia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
*F. B'marck, Ja. 26, 11 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th, 26th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20 | NEW YORK ....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS .....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pilrot...Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Le

FOR MONETARY REFORM

THE IDEA OF A COMMISSION FINDS MUCH FAVOR.

The Work of the Indianapolis Conference in Its Plans for Financial Reform Generally Approved by New York Bankers.

So large a number of New York men participated in the deliberations of the Monetary Conference, just closed in Indianapolis, that its outcome possesses a special interest for the bankers and business men of this city. There was a general discussion in financial circles here yesterday of the proposition to establish a monetary commission, and the idea met with much favor.

Such a commission, it was urged, could be made the medium of collecting and publishing in systematic form a large amount of detailed information relating to the operation of the present currency system in this country, particularly in its relation to the various business interests. The commission, however, it was suggested, should have the power of summoning, and examining representative men in all trades and professions.

There is said to be no record in this country of the character of the published reports of the British commission appointed by Queen Victoria in 1886 "to inquire into recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals." Those reports contain data and suggestions of world-wide value, and American students of monetary problems are desirous that a comprehensive investigation of the operation and effect of our financial methods be made and the results published as a matter of general information.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, George Foster Peabody, William E. Dodge, Isidor Straus, John Harsen Rhoades, A. Augustus Healey, Henry Hentz, F. B. Thurber, and other New York men who took a prominent part in the Indianapolis Conference are expected to be in New York to-day.

Following are some expressions of opinion from men well known in the business community:

William Sherer.

William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, said: "I believe that it is a good idea to refer the question of financial reform to a commission—a commission of experts, if that is not too undignified a term to apply to men of distinguished financial ability. The subject is of so great importance in its relation to the welfare of the country that even members of Congress ought to be willing to seek the advice of men who have made the question of finance a life study. Whenever any scientific, engineering, or architectural project is under consideration, the counsel and aid of persons possessing the best technical knowledge is always sought. There is no good reason why a similar course should not be pursued in framing an important financial measure.

"There is no more important question in the public view, it seems to me, than that of financial reform, and just now is a good time to take it up. The patchwork monetary system which prevails in this country at present has been endured long enough. There is an actual demand for something better, and I do not believe that any intelligent citizen will care to have the matter disposed of in a political way. The proposed commission seems to me to be the best method that can be adopted to agitate this subject advantageously, and I hope that the outcome of the Indianapolis Conference will have a practical effect on legislation. In order to secure financial reforms, it is necessary to take the first steps. Perhaps the exact method of taking such steps may not satisfy everybody, but that cannot be helped. The work must be started somehow. The situation is not unlike the situation in the old resumption days, when the watchword was, 'the only way to resume is to resume.'

"Members of Congress should not regard the acceptance of advice from a commission composed of experienced financiers as a sacrifice of dignity. There can be no sacrifice of dignity in listening to the counsels of men whose very success is a guarantee of their merit. Every public-spirited citizen should be glad to contribute either of labor or influence toward putting the monetary system of this country on a sound basis."

Henry W. Cannon.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, ex-Controller of the Currency, and a delegate to the Brussels Monetary Conference in 1892, said:

"I think the suggestion that a commission be appointed to consider currency reform is a step in the right direction. If Congress should pass a resolution requesting the President to appoint a commission composed of representatives from the Senate and the House, together with a certain number of persons who are deemed to be thoroughly informed upon financial subjects, their report would undoubtedly prove useful and valuable to Congress and the country. I am opposed to any precipitate action by Congress until the whole matter can be thoroughly digested."

J. Kennedy Tod.

J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, said:

"I am heartily in favor of monetary reform, and I believe that the method proposed by the Indianapolis Conference is as good a way of getting it as any. The questions are so intricate and far reaching that they can be dealt with only through a commission sitting and deliberating over a long period of time before arriving at any conclusions or recommendations for the guidance of Congress. I can see no reason why any Congressman should object to the creation of this commission. It will in the end result in economizing his time and research and will bring to his hands a digest of the whole situation, which he could only have formulated for himself possibly to the neglect of his every-day duties in Congress."

Frederic P. Olcott.

"While I have not read all of the discussion had at Indianapolis by the members of the Monetary Conference," said Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, "I think that some good should result from such a movement. If the commission suggested is appointed, and presents its views to Congress, it may have the effect to direct attention to the condition of our financial system and the need for its thorough overhauling.

"As to the final result, or the impression the views of the commission would have on Congress, I fancy that would depend upon the composition of the commission. Its views would have no more weight, I suppose, than would the views of its individual members. Consequently, to have any considerable weight the views expressed by the commission must be the views of men of acknowledged financial ability. A commission composed of any but the ablest men, and men who are known to be beyond partisan or sectional prejudices, would have no influence with Congress. Its opinions as to our National financial system would be worthless.

"I suppose that if the President should appoint such a commission he would put the Secretary of the Treasury upon it, or, at least, have him place his information and advice at the service of the Commissioners. A commission composed of such men as I have suggested, and acting with the Secretary of the Treasury, ought to be able to propose a system of finance that would be an improvement upon our present system."

Robert Maclay.

Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said that he approved of the movement that had led to the Monetary Conference.

"It is a good idea, a step in the right direction," he said. "The standard money of this country must be gold. We cannot have two standards, and we cannot afford to have any but the best standard. To this extent, I think that all financiers will agree with the members of the Monetary Conference.

"There is difference of opinion among the best financiers, however, as to the withdrawal of legal-tender Government notes. It has been suggested that the tax on circulation should be reduced, and, also, that the National banks should be allowed to issue notes up to within 10 per cent. of the market value of their bonds instead of within 10 per cent. of their par value. This is one view of the Government note question. If interest were 6 per cent. instead of less than 3, and even as low as 1½, it would be to the interest of the banks to take out coin. But the question is one that should be carefully studied and carefully handled by financiers, as there is so much divergence of opinion.

"The subject discussed by the conference is one of vital interest. I do not think that the money question has been decided. The free silver snake is only scotched. Bryanism, I think, is dead; but the questions of finance that dominated the last election are sure to bring out another crop of discontent and agitation. I do not consider Major McKinley as at all sound on financial questions. His views have been very uncertain and wavering in the past, and I do not feel at all sure of his position on the gold standard. We must look to ourselves, and prepare for a stiff battle yet to be fought. The campaign of education must go on, and we must be as well prepared for 1900 as we were for 1896.

"In this view, the suggestion of the conference that a commission should be appointed to present to Congress a system of finance that shall be sound and elastic is a long step toward the right goal. It should result in good, and it is the only practical way I can think of to get the matter before the National Legislature and before the people in such manner as will show its gravity and urgency."

John A. Stewart.

"I think the Indianapolis Conference has gone about the solution of the financial problem in the right way," said John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company. "The movement will result in a great deal of good. The conference was unquestionably composed of strong and representative men from different sections. It was an enlightened and able body, and its suggestions, based on our own experience and that of other nations, and formulated after mature deliberation, ought to have great weight with Congress.

"This conference suggests a commission to carry the work a step further and submit such suggestions and propositions as it may see fit. I think this is the proper way to carry on the task begun by the conference. I do not believe that the House of Representatives, as Mr. Fowler says, will resent such suggestions. It ought, as an intelligent body of legislators seeking the truth as to existing conditions and as to the evils requiring remedy, to welcome any suggestions coming from a number of able and public-spirited financiers. Instead of resenting suggestions, I believe Congress will receive them readily and gladly.

"As to what effect these suggestions may have, it is a matter of guesswork; but I am sure the effect will be beneficial, even if the result aimed at is not immediately secured. The commission will give to Congress and to the people an expression of financial views that should command respect and be of incalculable benefit in the way of enlightening the country on this little understood question. The effect of the conference will be to attract attention to the financial condition and needs of the country, and to take us nearer a solution of the currency problem."

D. O. Mills.

"I think," said D. O. Mills, "that everybody will agree with the Indianapolis monetary conference on two of its propositions. We all want a gold standard, and no other kind of a standard but gold, and we all pretty well agree upon the gradual withdrawal of the legal-tender Government notes. The proposition to have a commission appointed to present views, suggestions, and plans to Congress is a different matter, and one about which there will not be, I fancy, such general agreement.

"Who is to appoint such a commission? Who is competent to select a commission that can frame a practical and successful scheme of National finance? Certainly not Mr. Cleveland. He has not had enough business and financial experience. I do not know of any one man, or of any number of men, who could name such a commission. New York is the only community in which business men have had sufficient training to educate financiers, and yet if a commission were made up of New York, or Eastern, financiers, it would at once be discredited before the rest of the country. The West and South think we are dishonest. They do not pause to reflect that the mere fact that a city is a financial centre stamps it as also a centre of business and personal honor. Without integrity and honest dealing, no community can ever be a financial centre.

"But the National finance is not a question of settlement by commissions of private citizens. The proper authority from whom a scheme of finance should come is the Secretary of the Treasury. Major McKinley's election has settled the question of the gold standard, and it should also settle the question of a sound financial policy. He should appoint as Secretary of the Treasury a man who is not a partisan—not a politician—but who is an able, experienced, and honest financier. This Secretary of the Treasury should work out a complete scheme of National finance. He could do it better than any commission."

UNION LEAGUE ELECTION.

Gen. Porter Again President—Many New Members Admitted.

The Union League Club at its annual meeting last night elected officers for this year and a large number of members. Rumors were afloat that some action would be taken in reference to the Choate matter, but it was not mentioned.

The officers elected for 1897 are:

President—Gen. Horace Porter,(re-elected;) Vice Presidents—Matthew C. D. Borden, Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles C. Beaman, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Richard Butler; Secretary—Walter C. Gibson; Treasurer—William G. White; Executive Committee—Cornelius B. Mitchell, Joseph W. Howe, John W. Aitken, Benjamin Parr, George W. Forsyth, and Albert G. Hyde.

The following were elected members: Frank Edgar Conover, Thomas H. Kerr, Darwin P. Kingsley, George L. McAlpin, William H. Kimball, Charles E. Rycroft, Alfred Vanderbilt Meserole, Charles P. Clark, S. Dwight Brewster, Henry C. Payne, James B. Wilbur, William J. Arkell, Herbert Lawton Coffin, Walter M. Bennet, David B. Simpson, Charles E. Hammond, William H. Oakley, Henry S. Kerr, Edwin Gould, Clarence D. Simpson, William H. McCormack, Charles A. Hoyt, Adrian Blanchard Herzog, James M. Gifford, Charles Frederick Homer, Job E. Hedges, Bradford Rhodes, Henry A. Seymour, Charles E. Knoblauch, and J. Henry Staats.

DINNER TO THE SENATOR-ELECT

Mr. Platt's Former Colleagues Invited to be Present.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—State Treasurer Colvin, who is President of the State League of Republican Clubs, under whose auspices the banquet is to be given in this city Jan. 26, in honor of the United States Senator-elect, announces that the following, who were members of the United States Senate with Thomas C. Platt during the latter's former term, have been invited to the banquet as special guests:

Orville H. Platt, Joseph R. Hawley, Benjamin Harrison, James Wilson McDill, William B. Allison, John J. Ingalls, William Pitt Kellogg, William P. Frye, Eugene Hale, George F. Hoar, Oscar D. Conger, Samuel J. R. McMillan, Alvin Saunders, John P. Jones, Henry W. Blair, William J. Sewell, J. Donald Cameron, John I. Mitchell, Nelson W. Aldrich, Justin S. Morrill, George F. Edmunds, and Philetus Sawyer.

Ex-Gov. Cornell and ex-Gov. Morton, the only living Republican ex-Governors of this State, have also received special guests' invitations, as have also the following Republican Governors:

Governors Llewellyn Powers of Maine, Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, John W. Griggs of New Jersey, Loren A. Cook of Connecticut, George A. Ramsdell of New Hampshire, Roger A. Wolcott of Massachusetts, G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Charles W. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Josiah Grout of Vermont, Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, and Asa Bushnell of Ohio.

Killed by a Snowslide.

OURAY, Col., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Frank A Haine and a lady friend were caught by a snowslide near the Congress Mine to-day, and carried down the mountain for a thousand feet. When rescuers reached the foot of the mountain Mrs. Haine was dead. The lady friend escaped unhurt.

Costello Guilty of Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of Michael Joseph Costello, who was charged with the murder of James Purcell, brought in a verdict at 8:50 o'clock last evening, of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence will be pronounced Jan. 22.

CHARTER UNDER CRITICISM

CHARITIES THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECT DISCUSSED YESTERDAY.

Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Lowell Offer Suggestions—Some Talk About the Fire and Dock Departments.

The hearing yesterday before the Greater New York Commission was on that part of the charter relating to the Departments of Docks, Fire, Correction, and Public Charities. The heads of these departments were all in attendance, as well as the representatives of a number of charitable institutions which the provisions of the scheme affect. The principal discussion was on the subject of charities, and in it Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Joseph H. Choate, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. George Bliss took part. Commissioner Seth Low presided, and the other members of the commission present were Messrs. Gilroy, Pinney, Gleason, Strong, Moore, Dutcher, and De Witt.

President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Department first addressed the commission. He asked that further consideration be given to the matters relating to the powers of the department as to condemning property. The Dock Commissioners want to have the same control over the shores of the city as extended which is given them over the present City of New York.

George Davis said if the principle was right of giving the Borough of Manhattan power to condemn and purchase property along the water front there was no reason why that power should not extend over the entire municipal area.

In reply to Commissioner Low, Mr. O'Brien said the department believed it would be in the city's interest to have ferries placed under the Dock Board. Mr. Low said that was the present view taken by the Draft Committee.

Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn spoke in criticism of several matters of detail in the charter, on which he said he would hand in memoranda to the commission later. He suggested that as there was no provision for a Deputy Commissioner for Queens, the Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn should control that part of the new city.

Fire Department Matters.

James R. Sheffield, President of the New York Fire Board, was in favor of a bureau being added for the superintendence of repairs and buildings. He thought the duties of members of the Fire Department should be absolutely divorced from those of police. He took up the firemen's pension fund at some length, to the existence of which he attributed in some degree the heroism which was daily reported in cases of fire, and urged that the present law in regard to the fund should remain. He explained the sources from which this fund was derived, and asked that excise taxes not less than $75,000 be given to it.

"Is it for the best operation of the department that men should be moved from borough to borough?" asked the Chairman.

"I think the transfer of men should be held as the prime right of the uniformed force officers," answered Mr. Sheffield. "I think that transfers should carry with them an equalization of salaries," he added.

Simon Brentano argued that it would be unfair to the men in the department if the head should have such powers as was proposed in the charter. He thought the grades in the department should be similar to those in the Police Department. Regarding salary, he said that there should be a progressive scale, and that seven years was a reasonable period for probation before receiving a salary of $1,400. The salary for the first year should be $800, and a yearly increase of $100 should afterward be made. Promotion should be based on experience and the ability to fight fires.

Chief Bonner indorsed the views of Mr. Brentano.

Senator Albert Wray of Brooklyn suggested that a charge of fifty cents a day, instead of $1, as provided by the charter, should be the cost of lighterage. There was a greater burden on property transported through the harbor here than anywhere else. It was not proper that a lighter not using the dock should have to pay wharfage.

A Plea from Mr. Gerry.

Elbridge T. Gerry said he represented the children of the poor of the City of New York, of whom 313,000 had passed through the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in twenty-two years. In the past year over 490 children had been rescued and relieved. The proposed charter gave each Commissioner the power to appoint and remove a deputy. This power he compared to a Supreme Court Judge deputing to some one else the power to render decisions. The State Board of Charities had the right to appoint inspectors and to discharge children, but they had no right to delegate this power except under general law.

He referred to the provision that "no payment shall be made to any institution receiving aid from the city except upon the certificate of such Commissioner or his deputy," and said that this made it possible for the deputy to dictate the terms upon which he would give consent. That was productive of more blackmail than anything that could be suggested. He called attention to the fact that the charter, while undertaking to relieve children, did not indenture them. He protested against the proposition to have investigations conducted by persons other than the society's officers, and said that the society had never cost the city one dollar. He described the investigation by the Commissioner before commitment as a superseding of judicial power and usurpation of the functions of a magistrate. Mr. Gerry denied that the exercise of this power by Magistrates had the effect of filling up institutions with children who ought not to be a public charge.

Mrs. Lowell's Argument.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, a member of the committee appointed by the Conference of Charities, advocated the placing of dependent children under the care of the head of a separate department. The responsibility for deciding as to the supporting at public expense the children in private institutions was very wisely conferred by Chapter XIII. upon the several Commissioners of Charities. She desired that they should go further and give the power to commit children to such private institutions either to the Commissioner of Charities or to a department for dependent children. Mrs. Lowell pointed out inequalities in the amounts paid to institutions, and asked that they be made uniform. She asked that such discipline and methods of education should be introduced as would tend to reclaim the inmates from pauperism and crime. The speaker thought that if the records of the Gerry society were so valuable they might well be made public, and she asked why the extraordinary powers given to a private society would not be safer in the officers of the State.

Comments by Mr. Choate.

Joseph H. Choate appeared as President of the State Charities Aid Association. He said he was one of the decorative members of Mr. Gerry's society, "one whom Mr. Gerry allowed to exist as a sort of ornamental fringe to his active personality." He believed Mr. Gerry was public-spirited enough to give the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties under the charter all the aid which his experience could furnish.

Edward Lauterbach referred to the work of the Constitutional Convention at some length, and said it was not the intention of the convention to place in the hands of any Commissioner who might be appointed under the present charter the power of discharging the inmates. Mr. Lauterbach was opposed to any man having the power intrusted to the Commissioner or his deputy. The motto of the convention was "Not one cent for religious education, but charity is not to be interfered with."

Col. George Bliss, representing the various Catholic charities, also condemned the investing of the Commissioner with the proposed powers. Mr. Rosenau then spoke for the Conference of Charities of New York. Other speakers were asked to send in briefs. The hearing will be resumed this afternoon.

SOME CHANGES MADE.

The Department of Charities to Look After Vagrants.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Charter Commission has decided to strike out from the police chapter that section providing for the temporary housing of vagrants in station houses in cases of necessity, and to put it into the chapter on the Department of Charities. President Roosevelt of the Police Department and Jacob A. Riis both insisted at the hearing before the commissioner on the police chapter that this should be struck out. Under the change made by the Draft Committee the responsibility of caring for the vagrants is vested wholly in the Charities Department, and it must provide for them.

The Draft Committee has also provided that the law governing the closing of barbers' shops shall appy equally to all sections of the Greater New York, the provisions now applying to the City of New York being adopted for the whole territory.

The townships in Queens and Richmond Counties are to be abolished by the charter and in their places there will be five wards in Richmond and five in Queens County. This change also abolishes the Justices of the Peace and other town officers in these townships, which would be protected by the Constitution if the townships continued to exist.

New Election Districts.

The Greater New York Commission yesterday completed the draft of a bill to amend the general election law, in regard to election districts. It provides that on or before July 1, 1898, the Police Board shall divide that portion of the city that is outside of the Counties of New York and Kings into election districts, containing, as near as may be, 400 Electors, as shown by the registration for the general election in the year 1897. Provision is also made for changes in case of increase or decrease in the number of Electors.

LEGAL NOTES.

LEASE OF COAL LANDS.—A suit by Augusta G. Genet against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, involving coal lands in Luzerne County, Penn., was before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday on appeal from a judgment for plaintiff for $48,422. The action was begun over ten years ago, has been several times tried, and was once in the Court of Appeals. The defendants contracted in 1864 to develop and prove the plaintiff's coal lands, for which they were to pay a fixed rent and pay 12½ cents a ton for the coal mined, that would pass over a half-inch square mesh. The plaintiff claimed damages for negligent destruction of the mine. The plaintiff claims to have discovered in 1886, when the suit was begun, that the defendants had lengthened their screens, and had for some time prior been making several sizes of small coals which they called pea, buckwheat, and birdseye coal, with reference to a newly discovered use, all of which they had been sending to market and selling for steam purposes, but none of which had been included in the returns made to plaintiff upon which they had paid her the royalty. The fine coal which in 1864 was unmerchantable, was ten or fifteen years later developed by an ingenious contrivance into a fuel for the creation of steam, so that a ton of this fine coal and coal dust is found to be in fact equal or nearly equal to a ton of the larger sized coal for steam purposes. The defendants claimed that the agreement was a deed of conveyance of the lands, and that the courts here have no jurisdiction.

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WRONGFUL SURRENDER OF LIFE POLICY.—Cecilia Toplitz and her sister, Selma Lisner, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Mutual Life Insurance Company and others, to set aside an assignment made by them to their mother, Rosa Lisner, of a policy for $8,000 which their father had procured on his life for their benefit from the Mutual Life Insurance Company fifteen years ago, and upon which he had paid the premiums, amounting to nearly $4,000. The plaintiff sought also to have declared invalid an assignment of the policy by their mother to Charles Bauer as security for a loan of $1,100, and its surrender by Bauer to the company. Cecilia claimed that at the time she made the transfer she knew nothing of the existence of the policy; and Selma, who is under age, also asserted that she had no knowledge of it when she signed a petition to have her father appointed as her guardian, and each averred she did not know the nature of the papers which she signed, and that what she did was in consequence of duress and undue influence on the part of the father, now deceased. Justice Andrews, before whom the case was tried, holds, while not imputing to the girls an intention willfully to misstate facts, that under the circumstances it is incredible that they should have been kept in utter ignorance of the existence of the policy. He thinks they have forgotten some things, and that their memories were affected by their wishes and their imaginations. At any rate, there was so much doubt that he was unwilling to base a judgment against the defendants for a large sum of money upon their uncorroborated testimony. The plaintiffs insisted that when the insurance company accepted the surrender of the policy through an assignment, which upon its face showed it was for moneys advanced to Rosa Lisner, they had notice of the fact that the guardian was dealing with the wards' money for some purpose other than the benefit of the wards, and that, therefore, they had notice of the defect in the title under which Rosa Lisner and Charles Bauer claimed. Justice Andrews decides that the father, as guardian, had the right, for proper consideration, to transfer the property to his wife, Selma's mother, and, therefore, the insurance company was not liable, but he holds that it is in the highest degree improbable that Mrs. Lisner would have allowed the policy to be sacrificed, and her conduct could not be accounted for except upon the theory that she acted in reliance upon the promise of Bauer to further postpone the time of payment of the loan until money expected from Washington would arrive. Therefore, the executors of Bauer, who has since died, are held liable for the damages caused by the wrongful act in surrendering the policy; and the damages are fixed at its full amount with interest.

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FALSE REPRESENTATIONS IN EXCHANGING PROPERTY.—Mina Dalker, claiming she was induced by false and fraudulent representations on the part of Marie Strelinger and others to exchange property on St. Nicholas Avenue, in this city, for property in California, worth many thousands of dollars less, brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the transaction nullified and herself put back in possession of the property she had exchanged. Justice Andrews, who tried the case, holds that Mrs. Dalker has established her allegations, and that it was not necessary for her to return $137 expended by defendants nor to repay taxes paid by them, as she obtained nothing by the exchange except an expensive lawsuit, while defendants have had the occupancy of a valuable house. The Court holds that the plaintiff should he allowed to reconvey the California property, and, if the defendants cannot reconvey the St. Nicholas Avenue property, the plaintiff should have $9,000 damages.

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LEGAL LIABILITIES OF CHILDREN.—An interesting question as to the status of children before the law was given by the Appellate Division of the Second Department on appeal by Charles Beetz, suing by guardian, from a dismissal of his suit against the City of Brooklyn for damages for the loss of his eyes. In April, 1894, certain builders, under permit from the city, had placed fifteen barrels of quicklime on the street opposite a building in process of erection at Stanhope Street and Wyckoff Avenue. After two weeks the staves of the barrels had opened, allowing the lime to escape upon the sidewalk in considerable quantities. While the plaintiff was playing with other boys in a vacant lot opposite where the lime stood, one of the boys carried some of the lime to the lot, and it was poured into a tomato can held by the plaintiff. Coming in contact with water in the can it blew up into the plaintiff's face, destroying his eyes. The court affirms the judgment in an opinion by Justice Hatch, holding that permitting the quicklime to be placed there for the use of a builder was not the proximate cause of the loss of plaintiff's eyes, under the circumstances detailed. Quicklime in barels placed on a street for the use of a builder was held not to be a nuisance, though some of it escaped through cracks in the barrels.

MR. MORGAN'S BENEFICENCE

WHAT THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL WILL DO WITH $1,000,000.

The Managers Had Planned a Fine Institution, but Had Not Expected So Speedy Fruition of Their Hopes.

The magnificent gift of $1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in Hospital, by J. Pierpont Morgan, announced exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, has caused the liveliest sentiment of gratitude among all those interested in the hospital and its work.

It is nearly a century since that work was begun. The Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York was founded in October, 1798. The dreadful mortality which accompanied the yellow fever scourge of that year left many women bereft of husbands and in sore distress. Dr. David Hosack, a prominent practitioner, started a subscription list for the establishment of a hospital to meet their needs.

The Hospital's Early Helpers.

The sum of $5,295.02 was subscribed during that and the succeeding year. Among the subscribers were Archibald Gracie, John Charlton, Andrew Morris, Alexander Hamilton, Nicholas Gouverneur, John G. Leake, Henry Rutgers, Daniel Ludlow, F. De Peyster, and Robert R. Livingston, each for $50. Isaac Gouverneur, William Ogden, Peter P. Goelet, David A. Ogden, Joseph Lyon, Andrew Hamersley, Mrs. Cortlandt, Whitehead Fish, James Morris, Robert Lenox, Nicholas Low, De Witt Clinton, Henry Cruger, N. Fish, and Samuel and Joshua Jones, who subscribed from $10 to $30 each. The largest subscription was $200, by Robert Lenox.

The first meeting of the subscribers was on Dec. 6, 1798, at the City Tavern. On Dec. 24 another meeting was held at the Tontine Coffee House, at which the Constitution was adopted. The institution was chartered March 1, 1799. It began its work in July of that year. It opened its first house for the treatment of patients at 2 Cedar Street. In the published notice the Governors say: "We have taken for this purpose a very commodious house, (2 Cedar Street,) and have furnished it in such a manner as to render it a very comfortable asylum for women whose circumstances will not permit them to make provision for their confinement in child-bed. We have also appointed a matron to the hospital, a woman of a respectable character, and in all respects qualified to discharge the several duties of this office."

Struggles in Early Days.

In its early days the hospital often languished for want of funds. A few years after its start, it induced the New York Hospital to open a lying-in ward, agreeing to contribute its income to the support of the same. This arrangement continued until 1827, when the agreement terminated, and the association was left in a helpless condition. It tried to get city and State aid, but failed, and from 1834 to 1845 it was moribund. It was, however, reorganized, and from that time on it has remained a public benefactor though scarcely in a flourishing condition until a few years ago, when it took within its folds a group of active and ambitious young doctors.

Among these were James W. Markoe, a son of one of New York's most famous surgeons of half a century ago; Samuel W. Lambert, son of Edward W. Lambert, the consulting physician of the Equitable Life Association; H. McM. Painter, J. Clifton Edgar, and Austin Flint, Jr. New ideas and new methods were adopted. In 1894 the residence formerly occupied by Hamilton Fish, on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was purchased. This has a frontage of 184 feet on Second Avenue, 83 feet on Seventeenth Street, and 116 feet on Eighteenth Street. In this fairly commodious house the work of the association has increased.

Plans for Greater Usefulness.

But the active spirits in the management were not satisfied. They believed New York should have a maternity hospital commensurate with its size and importance as a city. Dr. Markoe spent six months abroad last year studying the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin, and other capitals. The other doctors already named made visits to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities of the United States and Canada. They then had plans prepared to meet their views of what was needed. These plans have been under consideration for a year or two, but not even the most hopeful of them dreamed that their great idea could or would be carried out as a whole for years to come.

Their efforts and their labors were not unknown to the many friends of the hospital. They have been encouraged from time to time, and have received financial assistance and subscriptions from many of the business men and wealthy women of the city. Mr. Morgan's letter conveying his willingness to build the hospital came to them as a startling surprise.

Mr. Morgan's Letter.

The letter is as follows:

23 Wall Street, New York City,
Jan. 4, 1897.

William A. Duer, Esq., President Society of the Lying-in Hospital, New York City:

Dear Sir: I have for some time thought it desirable that your society should erect upon the land recently purchased from the estate of Hamilton Fish a suitable building for the needs of the hospital.

Being of this opinion, I have had preliminary studies made by Mr. Robertson, as architect, which I think will be satisfactory to your Board of Governors; if not, they can easily be modified.

I assume that the cost of the building will be about $1,000,000, which sum I am prepared to donate for that purpose. The only conditions that I make are:

First—That before the building is erected it shall be apparent that the income of the hospital, from endowment or other sources, render it in all human probability sufficient to meet expenses, after the new building shall be erected.

Second—That the plans and the carrying out of same, from a medical point of view, shall be satisfactory to Dr. James W. Markoe. Yours very truly,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

While bearing the date of Jan. 4, the contents of the letter were not known until it was opened and read at the meeting of the Governors Wednesday afternoon.

To Increase the Income.

The hospital management realizes that it has still much work to do. The one condition contained in the gift, that the resources of the hospital shall be sufficient to meet the expenses of the building when erected, means that the Governors must forthwith raise an endowment fund commensurate with the magnitude of their proposed institution. But they seem nowise afraid of the future. They expect to raise not less than $1,000,000 in a reasonable time, and are even hopeful that they may exceed that amount.

The Treasurer's report for the year ending in October, 1896, shows that the receipts for that year were $53,738. Of this amount, $13,370 was made up of subscriptions; $14,900, the income from investments; students' fees, $7,200, and $6,000 allowance by the City of New York. With enlarged facilities, the income from these sources will, it is believed, be naturally increased.

The proposed new hospital building will be a handsome and imposing structure of granite and pressed brick, thoroughly fireproof, ten stories in height, covering the entire plot of land above described. It will have every improvement and convenience known in modern architecture and applicable to hospital purposes. It will have accommodations for 250 patients, and, as the patients are usually discharged in two weeks, the total capacity of the hospital will be about 6,500 a year, while the outdoor service is practically unlimited. In the year ending Oct. 1, 1896, there were 314 indoor patients and 2,454 outside patients. The designs for the structure were prepared by R. H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Morgan's Many Beneficiaries.

This gift of $1,000,000 by Mr. Morgan only adds to the long list of munificent benefactions already made by him, which have become public. It is well known that he has made many other charitable donations, aggregating a large amount, which are known only to the beneficiaries themselves.

Among the many generous donations and charities with which Mr. Morgan's name has been connected was his gift of $500,000 to the Auchmuty Industrial School. He built the Episcopal Chapel at Highland Falls, near his Summer residence, and presented it to the parish, and has since been its largest supporter. He was one of the largest contributors to the fund for the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It is stated that his contribution amounted to $50,000.

He built the parish house of St. George's Church, of which he is a communicant, at a cost estimated at $300,000, as a memorial to his wife's parents. On one occasion the Rev. Dr. Rainsford made an appeal to the congregation of St. George's Church for $32,000 with which to pay off the church mortgage. The collection amounted to $35,000, of which Mr. Morgan is generally believed to have contributed over half.

Three years ago, during the distress among the poor in this city, Mr. Morgan furnished the means for the establishment of cheap coal and wood yards in the crowded parts of the city. This benefaction was under the supervision of Isidor Straus. He furnished the means to send back to England the company of British cavalry which had exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, and subsequently became stranded in this city.

He assumed the mortgage of $25,000 on the Episcopal church at Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street. He has always been one of the foremost and most liberal contributors to every call made for funds by the Chamber of Commerce.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Styles, New and Old.

A room may owe its lack of charm to the inharmonious blending of different styles, as well as to the use of inartistic furniture. A study of the various styles will repay you.

The examples we show of Louis XVI., First Empire, Chippendale, Italian Renaissance, and modifications of these and other styles are unsurpassed for beauty and perfection of finish. A glimpse of bargain prices will convince you that it is wise to

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General, United States Army, was elected President of the Military Service Institution at a general meeting of the members held at Governors Island last Wednesday.

—Arthur F. Dennett was taken to Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains yesterday. During the trip from Bellevue to the railroad station his hands were strapped to his sides and his feet were fastened together.

—The Edison Vitascope will be shown and Miss Alice C. Decker will read at the Y. M. C. A. Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening at 8:15 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

—Thirty mirror workers struck yesterday against a reduction of wages at Hollender's factory at 9 Desbrosses Street. Policemen were sent to the factory to prevent the strikers from interfering with new applicants for work.

—At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening there will be a lecture on "The Thought of Europe and Asia Considered in the Light of Present Conditions," by Mrs. Imogene C. Fales. The public is invited.

—The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a general strike of men of the building trades employed on a new building at 5 and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street because non-union architectural iron workers were employed there.

—The Riverside Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District has appointed a committee to draw up a bill for the increase of the pay of election inspectors, ballot clerks, and poll clerks Assemblyman Austin will introduce the bill.

—Skating was not permitted on the Central Park lakes yesterday because the ice when examined in the morning was only three inches thick. On the Harlem Mere Park lake the ice was five inches, and there and at Crotona Park the skating was good.

—Frederick W. Child, an expert bookkeeper and accountant, delivered an address last night before the Institute of Accounts, 144 Madison Avenue. His subject was "Inventory Values." He explained his views on keeping the accounts of business houses.

—Henry Levy, arrested Wednesday night on suspicion of having set a fire at 30 West Third Street, where he had a hat business, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for examination Saturday morning, being held meanwhile without bail.

—The matter of granting a concert license to T. P. Sinnott of One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue was before the Mayor yesterday. The Rev. J. B. Shaw, the Rev. E. A. Bradley, Prof. Todd, and Dr. Hurlburt opposed Sinnott's application. The Mayor made no decision.

—The Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association met last night at the Hotel Tecumseh, Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street, and re-elected the following board of officers: President—Charles Buek; Vice President—Thomas Graham; Secretary—George Vassar, Jr., and Treasurer—W. J. Merritt.

—George Stern of 497 Sixth Avenue was hit on the head with a bottle by Robert Gasan, cashier of the Broadway Garden, 1261 Broadway, at that place last night. Stern, who received a cut on the forehead and a possible fracture of the skull, was taken to the New York Hospital. Gasan was arrested.

—The Aldermanic Committee on Streets yesterday, after hearing protests from business men in Fulton Street against the presence in that street of push cart peddlers; practically decided to report in favor of excluding peddlers from Fulton Street, between Broadway and Pearl Street, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

—Capt. Washington Content of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, was elected Major last night by the officers of that regiment. He received the twenty-two ballots that were cast. The new Major joined the regiment as a private in 1880, was made a Corporal in the latter part of that year, a Sergeant in 1881, a Lieutenant in the latter part of 1881, First Lieutenant in 1882, and Captain the following year.

—The Aldermanic Committee on Streets yesterday considered a petition to change the name of Jumel Place, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to Earle Square, in honor of Gen. F. P. Earle. It has been the rule of the Aldermen not to name places or streets after living persons, so the change of name is not likely to be made. The petition was favored by Prof. Dundon of Columbia.

—Robert Colfax, for nearly twenty-five years an attaché of the United States Marshal's Office in this district, died Wednesday night of general physical decay and heart disease, at his home on Pacific Street, Brooklyn. For several years he was Crier in the United States Circuit Court. In the early sixties he was Clerk of Police Justice Quackenbush's court. He was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

—The annual meeting of the New York Correspondents' Club yesterday elected the following officers: President—Leo L. Redding, Chicago Times-Herald; Vice President—Charles H. George, Baltimore American; Secretary-Treasurer—Arthur A. Fisk, Boston Transcript; Executive Committee—M. J. Sullivan, Providence Journal; Isaac Adler, San Francisco Examiner; T. E